St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

VOL. XXVII. ST. LOUIS, MONDAY, MARCH 31, 1879. NO. 296.

TO-DAY

D. CRAWFORD & CO

MAKE THEIR

First Grand General Opening

OF

New Spring Goods!

In their Twenty-eight Separate and Distinct Depa rtments, on which occasion they will offer to the public selections from the Largest Stock of

Black and Colored Silks

by long odds in the city, all of which they guarantee to be at least 25 per cent below all competitors. Special Cash Offers were made for large lots by

D. CRAWFORD & CO.'S

Silk Buyers (now just returned from New York) and accepted by both Jobbers and Importers. The Public will reap the benefit, and should

Strike While the Iron is Hot!

and not miss one great chance of a lifetime.

THE RIGHT PLACE TO BUY SILKS,

READ THE FOLLOWING:

Summer Silks.

31 pieces fancy striped and checked Summer Silks, both light and dark colors, 45c; excellent value for 37½c.

107 pieces rich, heavy Summer Silks, chiefly stripes, and in black and white and silver gray and white colorings, 50c a yard—a bargain.

83 pieces Summer Silks, all colors, both in stripes and checks, at 55c; best value in America.

263 pieces Summer Silks, all new and choice designs, in dark, medium and light shades. These goods excel any silk, by a long way, as yet offerred in this city at 70c, both in quality and style.

81 pieces of a heavier grade Silk at 60c. These goods are cheap at 75c, being in all most desirable and fashionable shades, particularly in silver gray and black stripes, checks and chenes; also in the new shades of old gold and black.

170 pieces summer silks, rich, heavy, mellow, and made of the brightest and purest Italian silk, in every conceivable design and shade, at 65c; sold nowhere else less than 80c.

109 pieces summer Silks at 75c per yard. These goods are, without exception, the cheapest on this continent at the price, and equal to the best sold in St. Louis at $1 per yard. The assortment is varied and choice at the above price, and embraces all the newest designs brought out this season.

Over 400 pieces of the finest summer Silks ever brought to this market at 85c, 90c, 95c and $1, the latter being the best imported, and for which other houses ask $1 40. The assortment is probably the largest outside of New York, and certainly the largest in this city. The designs in summer Silks this season are so varied and beautiful that it would be a useless task to attempt a description.

Novelties in brocades, cut velvets, moire antique and satin mixed goods for overdresses or polonaise seem to be much sought after. D. C. & Co. have a large assortment of these goods, and will guarantee to sell them at 35 to 50 per cent less than the lowest house in the city. D. C. & Co. are now prepared to show the ladies of St. Louis one of the largest, most magnificent and cheapest stocks of silks in America in blacks, plain colors, stripes, checks, chenes; also velvets, lining silks, etc.

Black trimming silks, bought at auction in New York, fully 30 per cent under regular prices.

27 pieces black gros grain silk at 75c, good value at 85c.

28 pieces black gros grain silk, beautiful finish and heavy, 75c, worth 90c.

35 pieces heavy black gros grain at 80c, would be cheap at $1.

50 pieces rich and sightly black gros grain silk at 85c, cheap at $1 10.

75 pieces heavy black gros grain silk, beautiful finish, $1, worth $1 25.

44 pieces handsome black gros grain silk, at $1 10, good value at $1 35.

47 pieces heavy black gros grain silk at $1 25, a bargain at $1 50, will make an elegant dress.

33 pieces black gros grain silk at $1 35, none better in the market at $1 55.

Every lady in St. Louis ought to see D. C. & Co.'s heavy Black Gros Grain Silk at $1 50; would be a bargain for $1 75. It is all that any one could desire for a handsome medium-priced silk dress.

Ask to see Bonnet, Mayed & Co.'s black Gros Grain Silk, 24 inches wide, the best in America, at $1 75, cheap for $2 25.

The good and reliable Guinet black silk, 22 inches wide, always to be had at D. C. & Co., at prices ranging from $1 10 up to $2 25. This cloth is world-renowned, and sold by D. C. & Co. at 25 per cent less than any house in the West.

D. C. & Co. are now showing a heavy rich black silk manufactured by Ynopac, Tessamont & Co., Lyons—24 inches wide, extremely handsome and warranted to wear, at $2 75; cheap for $3 50.

The stock of colored silks is endless in variety of shades and colors.

210 pcs colored Silk suitable for trimming; every shade you can desire at 75c; cheap at 90c.

95 pieces colored trimming Silk at 80c and 85c; would be cheap at 95c and $1.

115 pieces colored Trimming Silk at $1, best variety, and worth $1 15 per yard.

125 pieces colored Satin, every shade, from 80c to $1 25 per yard, fully 25 per cent less than sold by any house in the trade.

47 pieces black Satin, excellent value, at prices ranging from 60c to $1 65. This beats all competition.

7 pieces black Brocade Silk, newest designs, at $1 35; worth $1 85.

18 pieces black Brocade Silk at $1 65; would be cheap at $2 25.

Grand and Impressive Opening of New Millinery.

The real headquarters for Millinery. All paid for on day of purchase, thereby enabling D. Crawford & Co. to sell Millinery Goods at lower prices than most milliners own their goods.

Notice the special show window on corner and see the more than magnificent displays in Suits and Millinery. Nothing on this continent to equal it.

Read the following on Millinery:

UNTRIMMED HATS.

White Chip Hats; "Rosette," 85c; "Everett," 90c; "Le Grande," $1 25; "Paget," $1 25.

White Chip Bonnets. Untrimmed—The "Dudley," $1; "Mystic," $1; "Tulip," $1 35; "Windsor," $1 35; "Marie Roze," $1 35; "Truebell," $1 85; Misses' "Brevoort," $1 85; "Roselle," $1 85.

Legborn Flats, untrimmed—Misses' Pansy, $1 25; misses' Asbur, $1 25; misses' Cascade, $1; misses' Marguerite, $1 25; ladies' Marguerite, $1 50; ladies' Review, $1 50.

Ladies Black Straw Cantons, in all shapes, from 25c to $1.

Milan straws, in black and white and brown, from 75c to $3.

Misses' and ladies' Sundowns, from 35c to $1.

Bridal Wreaths and Veils, from $3 to $15.

Mourning Hats and Bonnets, in crape and silk.

Ladies' and misses' Turbans, in all styles.

Flowers in all new shades, Feathers and Pompons.

Babies' Caps.

Muslin Tucket Caps, from 75c to $1 50.

Lace Caps, from 75c to $5.

Boys' Lace Caps, from 65c to $2 50.

Ladies will please note the following description of a few of the latest arrivals in new Spring Hats and Bonnets:

White Chip Hat, with ezgbroidered band of brocaded Dubarry gauze, caught at side with an upright bow; beneath this bow are fixed plumes of white ostrich feathers that bend gracefully over the crown.

Mme. Laure White Chip Cottage Bonnet, shirred Brim of pale blue and navy blue; in front is an Alsatian bow of Satin ribbon to match; the crown is surrounded with flexible fringe of forget-me-nots and grass; strings of Breton lace, which has a charming effect.

Another is a white Chip Bonnet, with large flat crown, faced with bottle-green velvet, and caught with clusters of crumpled poppies and Breton lace strings.

A beautiful Bonnet is the ABERDEEN, in black chip, with close sides, trimmed with black Breton lace and clusters of roses and fern leaves.

New Orleans cottage shape Bonnet, with raised front; bent back to admit a full face trimming of Montures; over crown two pink feathers, trimmed with fold of crepe and strings of Breton lace, for brunette.

A girlish Bonnet in white chip, shirred rim of light-blue satin, with folds of yellow satin; on crown is an Alsatian bow of satin and roses by the cluster.

Mme. JOSSE Bonnet, with high front, a puffed lining of white satin, with black velvet and steel band, trimmed with Alsatian bow of white satin ribbon, strings to match; over the crown falls a cluster of Lilies of the Valley and green foliage.

The GERSTER HAT in fine white chip, with pleatings of white brocaded satin, caught with gold mountings; over crown fall plumes of white ostrich feathers, surrounded with cluster of Malmaison roses.

Black Straw Hat, rolled at side and faced with shirring of black satin, trimmed with fancy ribbon, large bow at left side, bunch of roses with ostrich tips.

English Walking Hat "Wellington," black straw with narrow folds of shaded satin; around the crown a band of steel frosted ribbon, with puffings of same material and roses.

Grand Opening of New Spring Costumes in the Finest and Best Lighted Display Room in the West.

Now arriving and on exhibition in D. Crawford & Co.'s Suit Room, the most elegant display of Ladies', Misses' and Children's

Spring Novelties in Suits and Wraps.

Note the following: Ladies' Silk Suits, black and colored, made in all the prevailing styles, viz.: Princess trimmed Skirts, with basques; Princess Promenade Costumes or Skirt and Polonaise. Prices: $20, $25, $27 50, $30, $35, $40, $45, $50, $60 and $65.

Ladies' handsome Combination Suits, in silk and brocade, cashmere and satin, or camel's hair and silk. Price: $15, $17 50, $20, $25, $30 and $35.

Ladies' colored Stuff Suits, made with three pieces, basque, overskirt and skirt; Princess skirt or skirt and polonaise. Prices: $1 50, $2 50, $3 50, $5, $6 50, $7 50, $8 and $10.

Ladies' Spring Wraps and Dolmans, Pichus, Sacques, Circulars and Ulsters, made of Ladies' cloth, camel's hair, cashmere and silk, handsomely trimmed; prices, $4 50, $6, $7 50, $8 50, $10, $12 50, $13 50, $15, $17 50, $20, $25 and $30.

50 elegant imported Misses' Suits, ages from 6 to 16 years; prices from $7 to $15 each; are worth double.

Misses Colored Stuff Suits, plain or silk trimmed, ages from 5 to 10 years; prices, $1 75, $2 50, $3, $4, $5, $6 50 and $8 50.

Children's White Pique Suits, ages from 2 to 7 years; prices, $1, $1 50, $2, $2 50, $3, $3 50, $4 and $5.

The Place Where

SENSIBLE PEOPLE MOST DO CONGREGATE

Is the Popular and Progressive One-Price Cash House of

D. CRAWFORD & CO.,

Franklin Avenue and Fifth Street.

THE MITCHELL FURNITURE CO.,

Manufacturers. Largest Stock of Fine Furniture at retail, and Lowest Prices of any house in the city. Only ten minutes' ride by Washington ave. cars from Fourth street.

Twenty-Fourth Street and Lucas Avenue.

HAIR REVIVUM!

NOT A DYE.

Fifty Cents a Bottle.

THE

GREAT HAIR RESTORER!

Proved to be the best article offered to the public for the purpose of RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL COLOR,

A few applications producing Dark, Lustrous, Silken Tresses.

C. N. CRITTENTON, Sole Proprietor, New York.

IMPORTANT REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD BUY

"HAIR REVIVUM."

Ladies and Gentlemen, we appeal to you to give the "REVIVUM" a trial; we guarantee you quality at one-half the price of any good Hair Restorer. This we have proved by actual test, and we would caution you not to take any other simply because the price is higher. Remember, we warrant the "REVIVUM" to restore the Hair, to be of greater strength and the same quantity of any dollar article. You can have no excuse for Gray Hair or Baldness when you can procure the crowning glory of man or woman, a beautiful head of hair, by using the "REVIVUM."

USE HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE (*Instantaneous*) FOR THE Moustache AND Whiskers. Price: 50c. per Box And better than any other.

FAMOUS REMEDIES.

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR, for Coughs and all Lung Diseases.
GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP—Clarifying, Healing, Beautifying—25 cents.
PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS, which Cure in One Minute, 25 cents.
HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE (Instantaneous), 50 cents.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

BLACK CROW

CASHMERES!

A Pure Dye, a Brilliant Color. Still Ahead of All Competition.

Because we have studied for a quarter of a century the tastes of the community, and having our goods specially manufactured for our trade, and always keeping the same numbers, always keeping the same shade of color, always carrying a very large stock, we are enabled to offer the best Black Cashmere in the market for the least money.

Our Spring Importation, just received, is now on sale, and we are enabled to offer

A Fair All-Wool CASHMERE at 45c.

A Good All-Wool CASHMERE at 50c.

A Fine All-Wool CASHMERE at 60c.

A Superfine All-Wool CASHMERE at 70c.

An Extra All-Wool CASHMERE at 80c.

A Super-extra All-Wool CASHMERE at 90c.

And the Best CASHMERE in the Market for $1 per yard.

We Invite an Examination.

Wm. F. Crow AND CO.,

Fourth and Washington Ave.

(Apples! Oranges! Lemons! *The Best Fruit in the Market.* FOR SALE AT VERY LOW PRICES. 21½ NORTH COMMERCIAL STREET.)

H. D. MANN & CO.

417 and 419 N. Fourth St.,

Invite the ladies of St. Louis to attend their

Grand Opening

Of New Spring Goods, commencing TUESDAY, APRIL 1st, and continuing throughout the entire week. Such a display of

Rich and Rare

Goods as will be shown in LAWNS, SILKS, DRESS GOODS, GRENADINES, SHAWLS, FRENCH SUITINGS, FANCY NOVELTIES in dress goods, Grenadines, Gauzes, &c., and the grand display of HOSIERY, has never before been seen in this city.

Every one is invited

To Call And See This Fine Stock of Dry Goods.

H. D. Mann & Co.

417 and 419 N. Fourth St.

COURT CALENDARS.

Twenty-Four Matrimonial Mistakes Rectified.

The Judicial Divorce Machinery in Full Blast.

The City Invited to Pay $5,000 for Hechler's Death.

The Judgments and Suits Entered and Passed Upon To-Day.

Kring, the Murderer.

Charles F. Kring appeared before Judge Laughlin, in the Criminal Court to-day, to answer to the charge of murder. The case was continued for the defendant, upon an affidavit being filed to the effect that important witnesses were absent.

Criminal Court.

The following cases were disposed of in this court to-day:

Jerry McCarthy, the police officer charged with the murder of a boy by shooting him at the notorious den Castle Garden, secured a continuance in the case.

William Theo. Kline, charged with assault to kill; case on trial.

The Kookuk Street Man-Trap.

Wilhelmina Hechler is plaintiff in a suit against the city of St. Louis for $5,000 damages. Her petition states that the city negligently allowed a large and deep pond to exist on Kookuk street, between California and Oregon avenues. Her husband, while coming home on the night of the 20th of November, 1878, fell into said pond and was drowned, while exercising due care and prudence to keep out of it.

She Cometh Not.

Jacob F. Busch, plaintiff, vs. Jenny Busch, defendant, is the style of the newest divorce suit entered. Jacob has been a soldier, and at Cheyenne, in the Territory of Wyoming, on the 8th of March, 1877, he led the blushing Jenny to the altar, gave her his name and proceeded to the realization of love's young dream. The orange flowers had hardly faded nor had the honey all distilled from out the saccharine moon ere Jacob finished his term of service, and on the 27th of April, after arranging with his wife that she was to follow him in ten days, he started for civilization and brought up at St. Louis. Ten days glided into weeks, and ten weeks into months, and yet no Jenny. The myrmidons of the Post-office carried letters to and fro between this new Thiesus and Ariadne, but her epistles were all gall, bitterness and vituperation. The readers of to-morrow's papers will see an order of publication, the closing scene of this domestic comedy, calling upon the absent Jenny to come forward, etc.

Divorces Galore.

"What God hath joined together let no man put asunder" is a text to which an interesting commentary might be furnished from to-day's proceedings in the courts.

The default docket is the order of the day, and many an old connubial sore has been ripped open for the delectation of the curious and the prurient. Matrimonial misery in all its shades and all its phases exhibited itself for him that runs to read. Divorces with cause and without cause, divorces for a year's protracted absence, and divorces for cruelty and inhumanity of the most unmanly character. Divorces, like oysters, to order. Even for a city of half a million twenty-four divorce cases to be acted on in one day is large.

Given a married couple, a small amount of hot water and a ten dollar bill, and an averagely astute divorce lawyer could separate Baucis and Philemon.

No action beyond a simple continuance was taken in the cases of Koehler against Koehler; Gibbs against Gibbs, Daly against Daly, Stahl against Stahl, Maloney against Maloney. Order of publication was made in Schunitz against Schunitz and Flint against Flint. Divorces were granted plaintiff in Sauer against Sauer; Kaufman against Kaufman; Travers against Travers; Latham against Latham; Robinson against Robinson, with custody of child, Birdie Helen; Cora Case against Moses Case; Mary Massey against Jerome Massey; Joseph Grimminger against Rosa Grimminger, and Mary Meyer against Frank Meyer.

A motion to remove disabilities, made in Voegtil against Voegtil and Wise against Wise, was dismissed.

THE KOH-I-NOOR OF DIVORCES.

however, is the suit that Counselor Garvey is bringing for Mary Schuette against Henry Schuette; the petition, replete with the rhetorical graces that the learned counsel knows so well how to use, details the following story: The 26th day of April, A. D. 1877, was the happy wedding day of the happy couple, and while there was no Roschester about to compose a fervid epithalamium in their honor, it probably was just as well that there wasn't, because neith r Mary nor Henry would have known what to do with an epithalamium if they had one right in the house with them. The birds may have been twittering in the defendant's heart, but plaintiff seems to think that if there was any twittering there it came from tuneful buzzards, else why should defendant close up his five fingers into a duke and hold the same disrespectfully near and under plaintiff's nose? Or why should he make ballistic experiments by hearing loading-glasses at her? Why should he address her on the street, before many persons, as a "beast"? Why go, to call at plaintiff's house, with which was likewise his own mother-in-law (by marriage), with a pistol, and threaten to do such deeds as would make each particular hair upon your head stand out like quills upon the fretful porcupine? Once more—why?

ROMANCE AND AMBITION.

But a slightly different kind of a suit is the one just entered, of Mordecai Roberts against his wife Annie. Annie it was are to believe the sworn statements of her husband, is of a festive and convivial bent of mind, with an addiction to beverages of an exhilarating and spirituous character. He unimaginatively designates these occasional entnusiasms of alcohol "drunken sprees," and wants the court to understand further that, especially when she is a little off color, a party by the name of John Horrocks gets to figuring around in a way he, Mordicai, despises. Then when the summer time came gentle Annie got upland doated, and since the 14th day of July plaintiff has not seen her, and don't want to see her for many fourteenth of Julys to come.

Last Edition

DITCHED TO DEATH.

Two Fatal Railroad Accidents--One at Detroit and Another at Pittstown, Pa.

An Engineer, Fireman and Brakeman Killed.

A Murderer Sentenced to the Penitentiary for Life.

Grief Over a Daughter's Seduction Causes the Father to Suicide---Killed by a Horse and Buggy---Crime and Casualty From All Parts.

Incendiarism.

By Western Associated Press.

HUDSON, N. Y., March 31.—An incendiary burned Frimphas' wadding mill, Niverville. Loss $70,000; insurance $35,000.

Killed.

CHICAGO, March 31.—An old man named Thomas Cochrane was run down and killed by a horse and buggy on West Madison street, last night.

A Brewery Burned.

OSHKOSH, WIS., March 31.—Horn & Schwalen's brewery was totally destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss $15,000; insurance $7,000.

A Sad Suicide.

By Western Associated Press.

MEMPHIS, March 31.—H. F. Voss, a German, suicided yesterday by shooting himself with a pistol. Grief over the seduction of his only daughter was the cause which prompted the rash act.

Judge Elliott's Assassin.

LOUISVILLE, KY., March 31.—Tom Buford, the Elliott murderer; has been placed in jail here along with the other prisoners and is conducting himself in a very amicable manner.

Another Fatal Railway Accident.

By Western Associated Press.

PITTSTOWN, PA., March 31.—A land slide on the Lehich Valley Railroad threw the engine of the New York passenger train from the track, killing Engineer Nicholas Spillinger and seriously injuring the fireman.

A Life Sentence for Murder.

By Western Associated Press.

CINCINNATI, March 31.—At Huntington, W. Va., on Saturday, the jury in the case of Henry Johnson, for the murder of Mrs. Parsons in January last, returned a verdict of murder in the first degree, and he was sentenced to the penitentiary for life.

Horrible Outrage.

WILLIAMSPORT, PA., March 31.—Carrie Henninger, aged eight, was abducted by a man on Saturday night from a crowded thoroughfare and outraged on the river bank. After several hours' unconsciousness she made her way home. John Paul is arrested on suspicion and there are threats of lynching.

Struck by Lightning.

CINCINNATI, O., March 31.—Mrs. Nye, living six miles from Decatur, Ill., while driving home in a spring wagon encountered a thunder storm. The lightning struck the wagon and instantly killed her daughter Kate, aged sixteen, and a young man named Robinson who was driving. The other daughter escaped and Mrs. Nye was badly shocked. The horses after recovering went home, when Mr. Nye drove back to the scene and took the dead and living home.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

By Western Associated Press.

DETROIT, March 31.—The engine, tender, bagage car and first coach of the eastbound night express on the Grand Trunk Railway were ditched within two miles of Smith's Creek on Saturday night. The brakeman, Robert Wilson, was killed instantly. Thomas Cowan, fireman, was severely scalded and died last night. Engineer Walters was scalded, but not seriously. No passengers were injured. The accident was caused by the removal of a rail. Henry Hines and Michael King, the section men, recently discharged were arrested on suspicion of being the guilty parties.

WASHINGTON.

Nominations.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The President sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations: Wm. L. Scruggs, of Georgia, to be United States Consul at Ching Kiang; Wm. C. Burchard, United States Consul at Omoa, and Trufillo Cicero, Newell, Mich., agent for the Indians of Rose Bud Agency, D. T.; Second Lieutenant Oscar C. Hamlet to be First Lieutenant, revenue service; Third Lieutenant Edmund Burke, to be Second Lieutenant, revenue service; Second Lieutenant, James N. Daritt to be First Lieutenant Fourth Cavalry; Paymaster Edwin Stewart to be Pay Inspector U. S. Navy; Past Assistant Paymaster J. Bayard Redfield to be Paymaster U. S. Navy; Assistant Paymaster George E. Baughman to be Paymaster U. S. Navy; F. S. Craven, of Colorado, to be Civil Engineer U. S. N.; Lieut.-Col. Jas. H. Jones, of Delaware, to be Colonel Marine Corps; Major John L. Broome, of New York, to be Lieut.-Col. Marine Corps; Capt. Geo. H. Butler, of Arkansas, to be Major Marine Corps; First Lieutenant C. Cochrane to be Captain Marine Corps; Second Lieutenant D. Whipple to be First Lieutenant Marine Corps. To be Assistant Engineers Navy Cadet Engineers as follows: Geo. S. Williams, Pennsylvania, Wm. L. Cathcart, Pennsylvania, Wm. N. Little, Georgia, Theo. E. Burgdorf, F. H. Bailey, New York, Chas. C. Blockner, Pennsylvania, Wm. Cowles, New York, W. F. Worthington, Indiana.

THE SERGEANT-AT-ARMS SICK.

Col. French, the late Sergeant-at-arms, had an attack of vertigo to-day in the Senate cloakroom, but soon recovered sufficiently to be taken home.

XLVITH CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31.—The Vice-President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War transmitting a letter from the Chief of the Corps of Civil Engineers, submitting an estimate of $40,000 for carrying on the surveys in the Indian Territory.

Mr. Kernan introduced a bill for the relief of Dr. Mary E. Walker.

By Mr. Butler—Bill for the erection of a public building at Greenville, S. C.

By Mr. Kernan—To authorize the Secretary of War to appoint an officer of the regular army to accompany an expedition to be sent in search of the relics of the late Sir John Franklin.

By Mr. Plumb—A bill to establish certain post routes in the State of Kansas; also to authorize and direct the Postmaster-General to readjust the salaries of postmasters.

By Mr. Grover—Bill to extend the time for the construction of the North Pacific Railroad.

By Mr. Voorhees—To provide additional room for the Library of Congress.

By Mr. Johnson—To authorize the establishment of a National Board of Health to investigate and report upon the introduction and spread of infectious diseases among animals.

Senator Merrill then rose and addressed the Senate on the subject of a new library building. He went over the ground traversed by him at the last session, and strongly advocated a new and separate building in contradistinction to the other plan of enlarging the Capitol building, which would, he thought, be a violation of the principles of architectural symmetry and beauty.

The Oliver-Cameron Case.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—The Oliver-Cameron case is being adjusted by counsel to-day and will probably be given to the jury this afternoon or early to-morrow.

WRECKS ON THE EASTERN COAST

Reported by the Signal Service Corps at Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31.—The Signal Corps Station at Lowe's, Delaware, reports to the Chief Signal Office as follows: 1:25 a. m.—Two masted schooner before reported ashore above steamboat pier is the A. F. Kinberg, Captain Robinson, of New Haven. The crew were saved by wreckers with a surf boat. The schooner is in good condition. Cargo, wood. Ship Geester Mundy has stopped dragging and will probably hold on. Another two-masted schooner has just come ashore below the pier.

The Signal Station corps report a wreck near Cape Henry to the Chief Signal Office at 12:05 as follows: Captain E. C. Pridmore's schooner James M. Vance, from New York, lost both anchors and chain at Smith's Island; blew away jib and broke fore boom.

Barrymore Improving.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 31.—Mr. Phil. Simmonds, the business manager of the Warde & Barrymore Diplomacy Combination, received a dispatch saying Mr. Barrymore's physicians report him improving.

FLASHED FROM AFAR,

Meaning the Daily Telegraphic Budget From Gotham.

Wedding of the Sister of Mrs. Mackay to an Italian Count.

A Fashionable New York Lady Elopes With a Street-Car Driver.

THE FEMALE TRAMPS.

The female pedestrian match at Gilmore's Garden is still slimly attended. Another woman, Miss St. Clair, has dropped out, being so sick that it is doubtful if she will continue to walk much longer. The poverty that compels some of these women to attempt to gain a livelihood in this manner is distressing, and to such straits are some of them reduced that they are actually walking mile after mile and day after day without sufficient food to satisfy their hunger, and with no intelligent care or training.

THE SCORE.

Gilmore's Garden, 11 a. m.—The scores of the leading female pedestrians at this hour are: Von Berg 233, Wallace 216, Kilburn 211, Tobins 202, Cushing 176.

A FATAL STAB.

NEW YORK, March 31.—Edward Tracey, a foreman on the Anchor Line steamer Alsatia, was stabbed and killed last night during a quarrel by a drunken coal-passer named Jas. Tobin.

BAPTIZED IN A LAKE.

Two women were baptized yesterday in a small lake near Pattison, by the pastor of the Third Baptist Church of that place.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company has served upon Henry McComb the summons and complaint in action to have him refund the sums of money which it is alleged he received as his share of the profits of the Credit Mobilier of America, which constructed the railway. This is only one of a number of suits which are to be brought against all persons who received similar profits under the same circumstances, all of which profits, it is said, amount to over $40,000,000. A recent decision of the United States Supreme Court, that the Government could not sustain any action against the railroad company in contracts for the construction of a road, has removed the last obstacle to the bringing of these suits.

MARRIAGE A LA HUBBARD.

Miss Carrie Hall, a fashionable young lady residing in a prominent up-town family hotel, eloped with and married Bernard McDonald, a street car driver.

AID TO THE HUNGARIAN SUFFERERS.

The Academy of Music was crowded last evening, when the Mapleson Opera Company gave a concert in aid of the survivors of the recent disastrous floods in Hungary.

FOUND DEAD.

Four men were found dead yesterday in various directions. One was a Chinaman, who died from opium-eating.

STILL MISSING.

The police have searched in vain thus far for Franz Voongoorn, an aged Belgian, with 50,000 francs.

MARRIAGE OF AN AMERICAN BELLE.

A London letter, giving the details of the marriage at Rome, on March 15th, of Miss Ada Hungerford, sister of Mrs. Mackay, wife of the California millionaire, to Count Guiseppe Telfener, says the religious ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Foggia. On the afternoon of the wedding day a number of the guests witnessed races by eleven horses of the Telfener stud. King Humbert, accompanied by Prince Amadeus, Gen. Medici and other, attended. The couple will reside in the grand palace erected by Victor Emanuel. Miss Hungerford was called the star of the American colony in Paris. Telfener occupies the highest position in Rome, and is well known from his connection with some of the biggest railroads in South America.

DENOUNCING THE STAGE.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., March 31.—Rev. Buckley, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, sweepingly denounces the stage, and says it does not avail to say "evil to him who evil thinks."

EAST ST. LOUIS.

To-morrow's Election—The Candidates—Probability of a Disturbance at the Polls.

To-morrow's election for a Mayor and four Aldermen is absorbing the attention of the East St. Louisans. Groups of men are standing on the street corners discussing the politics. Both parties are in dead earnest, and if to-morrow passes off without bloodshed or trouble it will be truly wonderful. The candidates now in the field are Maurice Joyce, Mayor; Jno. C. Prottsman from the First, Jno. J. McLean from the Second, Henry Sackman from the Third, and Jas. J. Rafter from the Fourth Ward for the Anti-Bowmanites. The Bowman or Citizens' ticket is: Thomas Winstanley, Mayor; Vincent B. Whitney for the First Ward, P. J. Crotty for the Second, Leonhard Lohrer for the Third and M. M. Stephens for the Fourth.

John W. Benedict is an independent candidate for Mayor. The bitter feeling that has existed for years and the killing of the two Bowman Deputy Marshals will probably be vented to-morrow. Both parties on this as well as on the eve of every other trouble assert that their side will not raise the disturbance. But to-morrow will tell the tale.

Several cases of drunkenness on the street were run into the police station last night.

J. N. Greenup was arrested last night by Special Officer Eckert for the theft of a horse in Fulton county.

J. Bennett, a peace disturber, was arrested last night.

THE DOGS OF WAR.

Col. Pearson Still Surrounded by Swarms of Zulus.

Two Thousand Afghans Defeated by a British Detachment.

The Cossacks Refuse to Pay their Taxes, and Rise in Rebellion.

Skirmish Between Turkish Forces and the Insurgents.

Alarming Spread of Nihilism in Russia---Arrests of Prominent Persons.

South Africa.

COL. PEARSON STILL CUT OFF BY THE ZULUS.

By Cable to Western Associated Press.

MARITZBURG, NATAL, March 11.—Several native runners, induced by large rewards, started for Ekowe with dispatches for Col. Pearson, but returned reporting the roads destroyed. Every approach is commanded by military kraals (forts). The country is

SWARMING WITH ZULUS.

With the utmost care Col. Pearson's supplies, it is believed, will be exhausted by the end of March. An expedition is organizing on the Lower Tugela for his relief. It amounts to fourteen companies of regulars, and as soon as the native contingent is sufficiently strengthened the expedition will be pushed forward.

A SERIOUS BREACH

has occurred between Sir Bartle Frere and the Governor of Natal in consequence of the harsh measures sanctioned by the former to conscript the natives.

England.

A CATHOLIC BANK.

By Cable to Western Associated Press.

LONDON, March 31.—It is said the project of the leading members of the Roman Catholic communion to carry into financial matters the bond of Catholic sympathy and confidence has assumed shape under the title of the Anglo-Universal Bank (limited), with a directorate in London and Paris, and counting among its patrons eminent British, French and Italian noblemen. The design of the bank is to take up and extend a valuable foreign connection and assume more efficient protection and development of Catholic banking interests throughout the world.

THE UNIVERSITY CREWS.

Special by Cable to the Post-Dispatch.

LONDON, March 31.—The weather is fine and the university crews have been out on the Thames for practice. Both crews made frequent spurts, Oxford rowing up to thirty-eight strokes per minute and Cambridge to 36 strokes.

Russia.

MORE NIHILIST ARRESTS.

By Cable to Western Associated Press.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 31.—Forty-five persons were arrested the night after the attempt on the life of Gen. Von Drentel, were chief of the gendarmerie. Some of such a high rank that they were not sent to the common prisons. They include officers of the guard, court chamberlains and two daughters of a prominent minister.

THE CHARKOFF PRISON.

A committee has been appointed to inquire into the cause of the death of 200 out of 500 inmates of the Charkoff Central Prison within four months.

A COSSACK REVOLT.

Special by Cable to the Post-Dispatch.

ODESSA, March 31.—The Cossacks on the river have revolted against the existing system of taxation, and a collision with the military has occurred. The collection of taxes has been postponed until order is restored.

France.

THE TREATY OF COMMERCE.

By Cable to Western Associated Press.

PARIS, March 31.—President Grevy, receiving the agricultural delegates, assured them that no treaty of commerce would be concluded until the Chambers had come to a decision on the subject of commercial policy.

A THREAT TO ABOLISH THE SENATE.

By Cable to Western Associated Press.

PARIS, March 31.—The extreme Republicans threaten to abolish the Senate if it interferes with the will of France in the matter of the removal to Paris as represented by the Chamber of Commerce.

The Eastern Question.

A SKIRMISH WITH THE INSURGENTS.

Special by Cable to the Post-Dispatch.

LONDON, March 31.—A Constantinople dispatch says there has been skirmishing between the insurgents and the Turkish troops in Macedonia.

Egypt.

IMPORT DUTY ON TOBACCO REDUCED.

Special by Cable to the Post-Dispatch.

LONDON, March 31.—A dispatch from Cairo says that the Egyptian Government has greatly reduced the import duty on tobacco.

Western Africa.

Special by Cable to the Post-Dispatch.

LONDON, April 31.—A British mission has been sent to Coomassie in Ashantee.

Afghanistan.

A BRITISH VICTORY.

By Cable to Western Associated Press.

LAHORE, March 31.—Two thousand Afghans attacked a small detachment of British in Pishin Valley, and were defeated, with a loss of 60 killed. No casualties among the British.

India.

THE ROYAL ROYSTERER.

Special by Cable to the Post-Dispatch.

LONDON, March 31.—A dispatch from Calcutta says the situation in Burmah creates considerable anxiety. The King is continually drunk.

THE INEBRIATE KING TAKING ENERGETIC MEASURES.

Special by Cable to the Post-Dispatch.

LONDON, March 31.—The news from Calcutta respecting the threatened war with Burmah is disquieting. King Theebo is said to continue in a state of confirmed inebriety, but this has not prevented him from taking very energetic war measures.

A COMPROMISE

Effected Between the Comstock Lode and Sutro Tunnel Mining Companies—Full Particulars of the Articles of Agreement.

By Western Associated Press.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—The compromise between the mining companies of the Comstock Lode and the Sutro Tunnel Company was brought to a definite conclusion this morning and the papers were signed by all the contracting parties. The agreement is in effect as follows: The preamble recites the original agreement of March, 1866, between Gould and Curry and the Tunnel companies, and declares all the mines are interested in adjusting differences.

Article 1st provides that the terms of the original agreement have been complied with by each party; the second that the main tunnel is considered constructed according to the terms of the original agreement, but provides for the construction of a sub-drain within ninety days.

3. That no water shall be sent through the tunnel until the end of ninety days, unless the sub-drain shall be sooner ready.

4. That lateral tunnels eight feet wide and seven feet high shall be constructed, one running north to a point about 2½ hundred feet east of the Utah shaft and one south to a point about 200 feet west of New Overman. The shaft work on them is to be commenced within ninety days and pushed diligently.

5. Deflections may be made from the regular course of the lateral tunnels if unfavorable ground is encountered.

6. The mining companies agree to advance $70 per foot of lateral tunnel; payment to be made on the 8th of each month on the work done the preceding calendar month, and each of said companies may construct a lateral tunnel along its own claim, being credited therefor at the same rate. 7. The companies to be repaid these advances by the deduction of a half of the monthly royalty on ore reduced or sold. The 8th reduces the royalty from $2 to $1 per ton on ore yielding not over $40 per ton of 2,000 pounds.

9. The mines lying between California and Challar shall be considered drained whenever the tunnel is ready to receive water from the mines now connected with it. The mines north of California and south of Challar to be considered drained when lateral tunnels reach their respective centers.

10. The mining companies to make sworn returns of the ore product each month, with the yield of bullion, and to pay the charges thereon by the tenth of each succeeding month. 11. No mine shall allow any other mine not included in the agreement to so discharge its water that it can be pumped into the tunnel.

The twelfth provides for the construction outside of a parallel drain whenever necessary.

THE SOUTHERN HOTEL.

It is to Be Rebuilt by Mr. Thomas Allen.

The Required Bonus of $125,000 Nearly All Subscribed.

Some Account of a Plan Submitted for the New Building.

It Is to Be the Most Complete Hotel on the Continent.

The announcement was made in the POST-DISPATCH, last week, that the rebuilding of the Southern Hotel was assured. It was not intended to convey the impression that all the details have yet been fully settled or all the conditions complied with, for such is not the case, but matters have progressed so far that there does not remain a reasonable doubt of the final consummation of the enterprise. As before stated, Commodore C. K. Garrison, of New York, offered to rebuild the Southern Hotel, provided there could be raised a bonus of $150,000. Mr. Thomas Allen soon afterwards made a proposition to the same effect, but the $150,000 was not subscribed, and all attempts to raise it seemed to prove fruitless. One man, Mr. David Nicholson, who made a subscription of $15,000, never despaired, but has from the first been hopeful and has been unceasing in his labors.

He, as well as many other leading citizens, has felt that

THE REBUILDING OF THE SOUTHERN HOTEL

was not only necessary for the protection of individual interests, but that there was dependent on it the good name and general prosperity of the city. The ruins left towering in the air by the great fire of two years ago have stood like tombstones over departed magnificence, and have cast a slightly shade over everything in ing vicinity. Property near by their vicinity down to one-third has gone prices and stores have de its former value. And moved further serted the neighborhood the northwest west or north. The building at corner of Fourth and Walnut cost, with a few cents ago, $300,000; it now brings ing to the owner but the ground rent and taxes. This is only an illustration

St. Louis Post-Dispatch

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The POST-DISPATCH will be delivered by carriers to any part of the city, or sent by mail, postage prepaid, to subscribers in any part of the Union, on the following terms:

Daily, per week	20 cents
Daily, per month	85 cents
Daily, three months	$2 50
Daily, six months	4 50
Daily, per year	9 00

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THE SATURDAY POST-DISPATCH.

On Saturday the POST-DISPATCH is published as a six-page paper, with full reviews of all the events of the week and a choice selection of reading matter, making it the most popular and serviceable

WEEKLY PAPER

published in St. Louis.

Subscriptions to the SATURDAY POST-DISPATCH will be received at the rate of $1 00 per annum, in advance.

Single copies, 5 cents.

Address,

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INDICATIONS.

By Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—For Tennessee and Ohio valley, clear followed by cloudy weather and rain areas; cold northwest winds, backing to southerly in west portions; falling barometer. For Lower Lake region, partly cloudy; occasional rain areas; cold northwesterly winds, generally shifting to warmer southeast in east portions; higher pressure. For Upper Lake region, Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri valleys, partly cloudy weather, with light rain or snow; colder northwest winds; rising barometer, preceded in south and east portions by falling barometer and warm southeast winds. Ohio River will rise.

ALL *advertisements under the head of* "WANTED," "FOR SALE" *or* "FOR RENT," *etc., that do not exceed five lines, and are not of a* BUSINESS *character, will hereafter be inserted* FREE. *Those who need employment or those who need employes or servants are particularly invited to express their "wants" in our columns free of charge.*

THE POST-DISPATCH *is the only evening paper in St. Louis which is a member of the* ASSOCIATED PRESS. *No other paper can possibly have all the telegraphic and cable news of the day. No other paper circulates so largely among the educated classes of our people—the merchants and men of means and mind generally. No other paper is so peculiarly adapted for every firm, fireside and family.*

THE duty of the day is—to-morrow!

EVERY Democratic vote should be polled to-morrow.

WE have not heard a word said against a single member of the Democratic municipal ticket.

EVERY vote against the Democratic ticket is a vote against honesty and respectability.

THE election of to-morrow will decide whether the city shall own the gas-works or the gas-works shall own the city.

ONE vote to-morrow may decide whether the city shall have a Republican or Democratic government for the next four years.

A REPUBLICAN victory to-morrow will mean the surrender of the city government into the hands of the *Globe*-Grant-Gas Ring.

THE Democratic ticket for the City Council was made up with a view of serving the interest of the city, not of any private corporation.

THE success of the Democratic ticket to-morrow would mean the success of the best ticket ever put up in this city, and ensure honesty, character and capacity and a better city government.

THE Republicans have gerrymandered the wards so as to secure a majority in the House of Delegates, although their vote is a minority one. Some check is absolutely needed to prevent ring rule, and the only check applicable is to be found in the election of a Democratic Council.

THERE is a striking coincidence, not merely in idea but in language, between a great many of the special features of the Saturday POST-DISPATCH and the corresponding features of the Sunday morning papers. When this coincidence is applied to ideas and words, it is called "unconscious assimilation;" when it is applied to material objects, it is called larceny.

"LET it not be forgotten that the conduct of the Missouri Legislature is, according to all the rules of party government and practice, on trial in the pending municipal election in St. Louis." These words are taken from the *Globe-Democrat*, and, applying the same eminent authority to the same situation, we may reason that the election of a Republican City Council would be an endorsement of the Florida frauds and of the fraudulent President who owes his place to them.

As the grand jury have been specifically charged by Judge Laughlin to investigate the condition of the theaters and the adequacy of their means of exit in case of fire or sudden panic, it would be well to call in the tried experience of Miss Claxton, who has had more than a woman's share of perils from fire in large buildings. Miss Claxton's evidence as to the possibility of escape for a crowded audience in the Olympic in case of fire would be mighty interesting reading.

ACCORDING to the veracious and accurate testimony (given under oath, mind you) of the sable emigrants from Mississippi, there must have been not less than five millions of Republican darkeys murdered by white Democrats in the South. Every darkey who is presented with an affidavit fills up the blank with from four to twenty corpses, according to the vigor of his imagination. There is a sameness about the stories which is getting monotonous, however, and it would be a good plan for the *Globe-Democrat* to assign a new reporter to write up the horrors.

THE repeal of the street railroad act of 1860, which has called forth the determined opposition of the street railroad corporations interested, is really a return to sound principles of legislation. It has been misrepresented as a measure which would throw every street open to car-tracks, but it is only a measure to allow the people of St. Louis to attend to their own affairs, and to let their legally-elected authorities say what shall and what shall not be done with the streets. The question whether certain franchises shall be granted or withheld, or whether certain streets shall be used for street railroads or not, is purely a local question with which the State Legislature has no right to deal, and the very act of 1860 itself shows that when the Legislature does deal with it, it is apt to do more harm than good.

THE success of the proposed immigration scheme will depend entirely upon the way in which it is carried out. If the bill, with its appropriation of $10,000 a year, merely means the establishment of a few sinecures, if the commissioners merely hire an office in which to read the daily papers and draw the annual stipend, exhibiting a few garden seeds and cornstalks and a dusty cabinet of minerals as evidences of the resources of Missouri, then we shall be very much better off without the commission. But a commission composed of practical, clear-sighted and energetic men might render a valuable service to the State.

MAJ. JNO. N. EDWARDS, of the Sedalia *Democrat*, is mentioned as the Democratic candidate for Governor in 1880.—[Osceola Sun.

Major Edwards has talents enough to fill any position in this State, but we are sure he does not aspire to the Governorship. He is too amiable and kind-hearted for that place. He can never say no when a favor is asked. If, by any accident, he were Governor of this State, he would probably celebrate his inauguration by pardoning everybody and turning the Penitentiary into a play-ground for children. He is a strange genius, whose eccentricities and faults all spring from the warmth of his emotions.

THE special interest which is nearest the surface in to-morrow's election, and which is really the most important one at issue, is the issue about which nothing at all has been said in the brief but apathetic campaign. This is the gas compromise, which will very certainly come up before the new Council. It is the duty of every voter—except, of course, those who are stockholders in the gas company—to satisfy himself that his candidate may be relied on to protect the city's interests faithfully, inasmuch as the gas company may safely be relied on to protect its interests. It would be a very easy matter for a weak or venal Council to sacrifice in a day all the rights that the city has asserted after a long and tedious litigation, and as we assume that there will be a great deal of scratching done, we advise our readers not to lose sight of this point in scratching.

A REAL DANGER.

The developments of the past few days have abundantly shown that the Republican ticket is really the ticket of the Gas Ring, and that its success would mean a compromise by which the city would be practically swindled out of millions of dollars of property.

If the citizens wish to avert this danger they will, regardless of party, vote for the Democratic candidates. For the names of Kehr, Samuel, Tansey, Larrimore, McGrath and De Menil are not only above reproach, but beyond suspicion.

Let tax-payers examine the Republican ticket, and they will find some names that cannot be trusted. Napoleon said: "You scratch a Russian and you find a Tartar." If taxpayers will scratch the Republican candidates, they will find—Gas gamesters.

TO-MORROW.

If the Republicans elect their ticket for the upper house, they will have twelve of the thirteen members of that body.

If the excellent Democratic ticket is defeated, there would be but one solitary Democrat in the upper house.

As the lower house, owing to the extraordinary boundary lines, is almost sure to have a Republican majority, a Democratic defeat would give the Republicans control of both houses, control of all the offices, control of the entire city government.

But to-morrow must and shall not record a Democratic defeat. It must and shall not be telegraphed all over the country that the Republicans have carried this city and have twelve of the thirteen members of the upper house.

Nor will it.

Democratic victory is in the air, but it is absolutely necessary that every Democrat should go to the polls and vote for his ticket.

To-morrow!

LOOK OUT FOR GAS.

It is clear that there is a strong smell of gas about the Republican ticket for the upper house.

It is clear that at least a majority of the gentlemen on that ticket are in favor of some compromise with the gas company.

It is clear that some of the "most eminently respectable" Republican gentlemen simply run as candidates of the gas company.

It is clear that the usually sleepy and stupid gentry constituting the gouty gas ring are very active and strain every effort in their power to secure the election of some of the Republican candidates.

It is clear that any candidate who is the special favorite of the gas ring is not fit to be elected.

However respectable a candidate may or seem to be, he should not be elected if he is known to be a friend of the gas ring.

Let the people think before they vote. Let them look at the names on the Republican ticket. Let them inquire about their occupations, their surroundings, their public record and their private interests. And if they find a strong smell of gas let them vote against them.

No man can be honest who tries to become a representative of the people when he is really only a representative of the gas ring. No amount of so-called respectability should save these men from the overwhelming defeat they deserve.

NO RING-RULE!

Owing to the Republican gerrymander by which there are as many wards below the Pacific Railroad track as north of it, and by which every voter south of that line counts actually as much as three north of it, the House of Delegates is almost certain to return a majority of Republicans.

If the Republican candidates for the Upper House should also be elected, there would be but one solitary Democrat in that body.

The election of the Republican ticket would mean Republican rule. Republican rule in this city means ring rule. The Mayor would be powerless against an adverse majority in both houses. No Democrat could be confirmed for any office. The entire power and patronage of the city would be used to strengthen the miserable machinery of the Republican organization. The scurvy but active elements in that party who are starving and yearning for another chance to rob the city could not be kept from enjoying the "spoils" of a victory that they gained. The more respectable elements in the Republican party would be as impotent as they always have been. The city would be surrendered to political plunderers of the worst kind. Even if one or two of the Republican members elected should be honest it would not amount to anything, as they would be overruled by the majority of their party.

Let every citizen and tax-payer remember the election to-morrow. Let every Democrat and every man who has the interest of the city at heart vote against the Republican ticket.

THE PEOPLE IN THE SUBURBS.

We have reports of two meetings held in the suburbs of the city. Both declared unanimously in favor of the repeal of the street railroads of 1860. The people there are in earnest in this matter, and it is really a matter of great moment to them. When the law of 1860 was passed they were no part of the city. Since then they were annexed, and, although they have not the same improvements, yet they are compelled to pay the same taxes. And now it is claimed that they must not come to the heart of the city without paying double fare and changing cars—because, under the old law of 1860, some railroads claim a monopoly. The Legislature of Missouri, so long ago as 1864, saw the folly of granting special privileges and the propriety of permitting the city to regulate all questions in reference to street railroads, and passed an act, the first section of which reads (Sess. acts 1863-1864, p. 446):

"That the City Council of the City of St. Louis shall have full power, with the approval of the Mayor, to determine all questions arising with reference to street railroads in the corporate limits of the city, whether such questions may involve the incorporation of companies to construct such street railroads, granting the right of way or regulating and controlling such railroads after their completion."

This act is still in force. But the act of 1860 was forgotten to be repealed, although this was evidently the intention. Now, after nineteen years of the growth of the city, and after a large territory and many thousands of inhabitants have been added to the city, common justice to these citizens, as well as the business interests of the entire city, demand free and cheap transportation to all parts, which can only be accomplished by the repeal of the law of 1860. This repeal will not have the effect of opening every street to horse railroads, but will simply place the entire matter, as provided for by the law of 1864 and all subsequent charters, into the hands of the city authorities, who may prescribe such rules and annex such conditions as public interest and the citizens themselves demand.

THE NEW SOUTHERN HOTEL.

Our readers will no doubt be gratified to learn from carefully gathered information presented elsewhere that, at last, the Southern Hotel is really sure to be rebuilt.

Though the arrangements have not been completed in a legal form, we have the highest authority for the statement that they are practically consummated.

The new Southern Hotel is a fixed fact.

Mr. Thomas Allen has assumed to rebuild it for a consideration or bonus of $125,000, raised by the owners of adjacent property. One hundred thousand dollars of this bonus has been subscribed for some time, and Messrs. Hoyle, Bain and Sylvester Laflin have succeeded in securing the remaining $25,000.

The new hotel is to surpass the old structure in splendor, and may, if certain negotiations succeed, cover the entire block both on Fourth and Fifth streets.

If the plans and promises are carried out, Mr. Thomas Allen will have erected a monument to his public spirit.

We have not favored Thomas Allen's candidacy for the Senate of the United States. But if he will carry out what he contemplates, we shall favor his elevation to the highest esteem of his fellow men.

No man of great means or millionaire is entitled to the least deference or respect unless he uses his fortune in a liberal and public-spirited manner.

Unfortunately the men of great means in St. Louis are, as a rule, not endowed with that spirit. The names of Shaw and Crow are shining, brilliant exceptions. We shall not object to add the name of Allen.

Barbarous Texas.

If the civilization of a State can be gauged by the patronage it extends to the press, Texas can hardly be the uncivilized State it is represented to be by unscrupulous enemies. The following little list of subscribers to the POST-DISPATCH in the thriving little town of Whitesboro shows that the people there are readers of the newspapers when they get the right kind of a newspaper to read. It is but a sample of the mail list, which is extending every day through the Western States:

Ligon & Edwards,	G. R. Tutt,
J. McGillicuddy	G. Stroube,
Albert Booker,	L. Kelly,
Eddleman & Son,	W. T. Orvey,
A. M. Ashcraft,	M. L. Webster,
D. M. Lawrence,	J. D. Owen,
A. B. White,	J. R. Diamond,
C. Hartnett,	G. W. O'Bannon,
R. B. McKnight,	W. H. Marshall,
T. L. Wade,	J. J. Marshall,
H. H. Robertson,	W. H. Trobinger,
J. M. Maskey,	Mrs. J. T. Johnson,
J. P. Sewell,	J. S McGaughey,
J. E. Burch,	F. G. Jamison.

PUBLIC OPINION.

A Noble Appeal.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, March 26.—There is already great interest shown in Europe in behalf of poor flooded Szegedin, in Hungary. Yesterday's papers report £7,000 subscribed to the Mansion House fund in London. We Americans, always sympathizing with suffering humanity everywhere, should certainly hasten to add to the number of Szegedin's benefactors. We therefore respectfully beg you to notice the fact that his Honor Edward Cooper, Mayor of New York, has consented to receive subscriptions for the relief of the destitute and homeless sufferers of Szegedin.

HOWARD CROSBY,
SAM'L M. HAMILTON,
GUSTAVUS ALEXY.

Open the Territory.

ST. LOUIS, March 29, 1879.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

Can you tell the reason why our Representatives and Senators in Congress do not pay a little attention to the interest of our State, in the way of opening that grand country, the Indian Territory?

The Legislature of our State passed a resolution and our Merchants' Exchange also requested our Congressmen to use every effort to that effect. They don't seem to pay any attention to it. Our merchants are continually talking about it, but our sleepy Congressmen don't seem to realize the great advantage to this city and State. Suppose you try and stir up Cockrell, Vest and Wells and our other talented gentlemen to the necessity and importance of this matter. They certainly can make fame in our State by so doing.

W. E. S.

An Important Fact.

FAYETTE, MO., March 24.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

Herewith find Twenty-Sixth Annual Report of the Children's Aid Society of New York. I send it that you may contradict one of the lies of the Globe-Democrat (Radical) about emigration to this State.

On page twelve can be seen that during the year 1878 the society found homes for 3,818 children, and homes in Missouri for 233 children, a number not exceeded by any Western State except Iowa, where 339 were placed.

Of the 233 children who found homes in Missouri, 100 were placed in Howard county, one of the strongest Democratic counties in the State, and where in 1878 Judge Norton (Dem.) received 2,538 votes and Denny (Rad.) 444 votes.

Of the 100 children who found homes in Howard county, I will volunteer as security for each and every one of them that he comes to no worse end than the editor of the Globe-Democrat. Yours very respectfully,

SID. B. CUNNINGHAM.

How to Get Immigration.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

It is foolish and untrue to assert that the State Government is the cause in repelling immigration to our State. Every one who knows anything of the physical characteristics of Southern Missouri will concede that other parts of the West, as Kansas, Texas and Nebraska, have finer lands and broad prairies which can easily be placed in cultivation. Our rocky ridges with little timber are not inviting. Farmers can, however, make a living here. But inducements must be offered for people to come. The railway companies have large amounts of land, some good, much of it indifferent, and considerable really worthless for agrfculture. Now we all want people to come and aid us in building up the country. The railway companies could well afford to donate all their lands to such persons as will come and settle. I suggest that all the railroad lands be divided into four classes as to values. Let the tracts be in 80 acres, and apprised at $125, $150, $200 and $250 respectively. Whoever will come and settle on the lands, make a contract with him that he shall build a house and barn, plant an orchard and place in cultivation twenty acres each year, until all is improved, and at the end of the fifth year he shall pay without interest the sum at which the land is appraised. If the purchaser wants to pay in advance, make twenty per cent discount, but not to give him a deed until the land is all under cultivation. The purchaser in the meantime to pay all taxes assessed against the land. The railroad companies to carry emigrants to the land at one cent a mile, and household goods at one-third the usual rate. The farmers will soon begin to produce crops and make business for the railroads. The settlers would have no anxiety for payment of interest and principal, but could devote all their energies towards improving their lands. We believe this is the only plan to accomplish the desired result, namely, to get an abundance of good settlers into Southern Missouri. Christian county can accommodate ten thousand families. Will the railroads and other large land owners help to bring about this grand result? It matters not whether Democracy or Republicanism rules the State; the trouble does not lie there.

R. KEITH.

Billings, Mo., March 31, 1879.

JEFFERSON CITY.

Senator Mackey Still has Hopes of Ladd's Confirmation—The Impeachment and Revision Questions.

Special Correspondence of the Post-Dispatch.

JEFFERSON CITY, March 30.—To-day has been exceedingly dull, the only thing to break its monotony being a steamboat excursion up the river, which was participated in by a large number of the members and others at the capital. Next Saturday a similar excursion party will start for Castle Rock, on the Osage, about twenty miles from its mouth. These little trips are the only thing to break the Sunday monotony incident to this city.

The subject of the

POLICE COMMISSIONERS

is very little talked of except to wonder what in the world the grand jury investigation has to do with it.

Senator Mackey informed your correspondent to-night that he still had hopes of pulling his friend Ladd through if he could only get a full Senate, at the same time stating that he was ignorant as to what means he should use to accomplish said purpose. The Senator has a strong personal friendship for Mr. Ladd, and this accounts for his being so persistent in his efforts in his behalf.

The subject of

IMPEACHMENT

will no doubt come up the latter part of the week, as the committee are busy preparing the articles, and, if there is a full House, they will likely report Friday. There is very little doubt but that the House will agree to the articles, although there is a strong opposition thereon.

Another matter that attracts some attention is whether the General Assembly will be able to complete its

WORK OF REVISION

within the time prescribed by law. As it is now, about two-thirds of the time is occupied in reading at length the bills already passed, and necessarily all other work is suspended. It is thought, however, that night sessions will be held for this purpose, and thereby a great deal of time will be saved.

The Legislative Committee in Search of a Site for the Insane Asylum.

Mr. H. G. Mackey, of Pike; Dr. H. Maynard, of Lawrence, and Mr. Wm. Cox, of Ste. Genevieve county; Capt. Brent, Dr. Atwood, Dr. Lemen and Mr. Jo. T. Donovan, took passage Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock on the steamer Emma C. Elliott for Kennett Castle. The three first named gentlemen are the legislative committee in quest of an insane asylum site.

Capt. Brent, the owner of Kennett Castle, was master of ceremonies on the trip.

Kennett Castle is situated near Crystal City, thirty miles below St. Louis, in the midst of a beautiful country, and in a most picturesque position.

Capt. Brent explained to the committee the various advantages of the location as a site for an Insane Asylum, and from a sanitary point of view made an excellent showing for the situation of the building.

The committee have taken the matter under advisement. They returned to the city this morning, and put up at the Laclede, from whence they will leave for Jefferson City to-night to make their report.

Quite Correct.

[From the Sedalia Eagle, Rep.]

The St. Louis POST-DISPATCH has recently enlarged and otherwise improved, and it is now one of the best, if not the best evening daily paper in the United States.

THE JETTIES.

Captain Eads' Great Work---A Description of the Great Engineering Enterprise.

How the Results Have Been Accomplished---Effect Upon the Commerce of New Orleans.

[From the New York Tribune.]

PORT EADS, LA., March 1.—The readers of the Tribune will perhaps remember a letter which appeared in its columns in April, 1877, descriptive of the progress of Capt. Eads' great engineering work at the mouth of the Mississippi. At the time that letter was written the enterprise was still in an experimental stage, and many experienced engineers doubted its final success. The river had been harnessed, its current confined and accelerated, and its waters forced to deepen the channel and wear away the bar at the entrance to South Pass. Still it was argued by the sceptical that the walls of willow mattresses covered with broken stone would soon be undermined and swept away, and that a new bar would speadily be formed outside the jettics, and would become in a few years as great an obstacle as the old one. The pilots who have their homes at the Southwest Pass were the greatest croakers, and they persisted in bringing vessels in at that entrance and occasionally leaving them stuck fast in the mud long after there was plenty of water at the jetties. Most of the army engineers believed Captain Eads would fail, and the merchants and shippers of New Orleans, who were vitally interested in his success, gave him little encouragement.

Visiting South Pass after a lapse of nearly two years, I find everything changed. All the shipping now comes in at this entrance. Southwest Pass is abandoned, except by fishing smacks and a few coasting schooners, and is of no more value than the Belize, which was given up many years ago. The jetties stretch out into the Gulf in two long wave-washed lines, and between them the turbid current of the great river dashes far out to sea, projecting its muddy waters through the blue brine beyond the reach of the eye. Between the jetties there is a trustworthy depth of twenty-three feet at average flood tide, and heavily laden ocean steamers of over 3,000 tons burden pass out and across the bar without impediment. The Government dredges, which used to be employed the year round at great expense dredging the bar and the mud lumps at Southwest Pass, stopped work several months ago, the fleet of pilotboats abandoned that entrance, and now the South Pass is for all the purposes of commerce the only way of getting into the Mississippi.

The work on the jetties is by no means completed, however. At the sea end of the two walls the action of the waves has damaged some 600 yards of the structure, and this misfortune has shown that it is necessary to make the walls firmer for the last third of a mile. To this end two tiers of enormous blocks of cement are being put on top of the mattresses. The blocks of the lower tier are 16 feet long, 3 feet thick and 8 feet wide. Those of the upper tier are of the same length and thickness, but are only 3 feet wide. A heavy expense and much difficult labor are involved in this work. First the broken stone is thrown off the top of the mattress walls, and a thick layer of small stones and coarse gravel thrown on and worked down between the willow twigs with crowbars. Then piles are driven and a railway is constructed up in the air about ten feet above the jetty. Stout plank boxes are then placed on the jetty and cement is transported from the mixer in an iron car and dumped into the boxes, where it soon hardens. When it is remembered that this labor is all performed nearly two miles out at sea on a narrow wall of willow twigs, washed by the waves at high tide, its arduous character will be appreciated. After the blocks are in position a slope of broken stone will be formed on the sea side of the wall, and the work will then be finished. It will, of course, need repairs year by year, but Congress has made a liberal provision for this in its contract with the jetty company. It is probable that some portions of the structure will gradually sink into the mud and will have to be maintained at the proper height by fresh layers of mattresses and stone.

I have spoken of the general features of the work thus far in terms that presuppose that the reader has already some knowledge of the plan and method of construction. For the benefit of those to whom the subject is unfamiliar let me interlope an explanatory paragraph. Take a three-tined fork, bend two of the tines outward and split one at the end and you will have a pretty good representation of the enormous natural mud jetty which the Mississippi River has constructed in the course of centuries and projected thirty miles out into the Gulf. The right hand tine will be South-west Pass, the middle one South Pass and the ends of the split tine Pass a l'Outre and North-east Pass. Imagine the handle and tines to be mud banks, covered with reeds and elevated about six feet above the level of the Gulf, and that the river flows in a deep trough between these banks, and you will get a notion of the peculiar topography of the Mississippi's mouth. The action which formed these natural jetties still goes on, prolonging them and depositing bars in the sea outside their mouths. Now, the plan of Capt. Eads was to do in three or four years what the river would do in as many centuries—prolong one of the prongs of the fork out of the further edge of the bar. By so doing he proposed to accelerate the current and force the water to take up sediment instead of depositing it, and thus deepen its own bed and scoop out a channel over the bar. To prevent the formation of a new bar he depended on the litoral currents, and if these did not suffice he knew that a new formation could not be troublesome for at least half a century, and that his jetties could be prolonged if necessary. He chose the South Pass for his experiment, or rather the Government restricted him to one of the three shallow unused passes, and would not permit him to operate on Southwest Pass, for fear he would spoil the only practicable entrance. South Pass had but six feet of water on its bar, and was of no use to shipping. First he increased the amount of water flowing into it by shutting up a bayou that led out of it and sinking a line of mattresses across the heads of the two other passes. (A mattress is a construction of willow twigs and planks about forty feet long, fifteen wide and three thick, and it is sunk by piling stones on it.) Then he began his jetties from the ends of the mud banks straight out into the Gulf, sinking one mattress on top of another until the wall thus made appeared above the surface, and covering it with stones brought from the Ohio River, a distance of 1,200 miles. A number of wing dams were thrown out at right angles to the walls to narrow the channel and throw a greater volume of water into the center. The work was begun in May, 1875, and will probably be completed next fall. It has had the precise result predicted by its projector thus far. The channel is now deep enough for all ordinary uses, and if there are any unsettled questions connected with the enterprise, they concern the cost of keeping the jetties in repair and the probability of getting thirty feet of water, as specified in the contract. The great undertaking of opening the mouth of the Mississippi to the commerce of the world has already been accomplished, and whether Captain Eads succeeds in obtaining the greatest depth of water contemplated, and gets the additional payments every additional foot will bring, is a matter between his company and the Government in which the public is not greatly interested. It is enough to know that the largest sailing ships, and steamers like those of the Bremen Line, can now pass up to New Orleans without hindrance. Formerly all vessels drawing over seventeen feet were liable to be stuck for days on the Southwest Pass bar. Now anything with a draught of less than twenty-three feet can pass between the jetties. The advantage of the improvement to commerce is incalculable. In the one item of cotton freights the saving is one dollar a bale, which in a single year amounts to nearly the entire cost of the jetties.

To realize how much the jetties have already done for the commerce of New Orleans, one has only to sail along the river front of the city, where I counted last week no fewer than 120 large square-rigged sailing vessels and 10 ocean steamers. Fully four-fifths of these ships and steamers come from foreign ports for freights of cotton or grain. There are now regular steam lines between New Orleans and Liverpool, Bremen, Havana, Galveston, Vera Cruz and New York, and frequent trips are made by steamers not attached to regular lines to Havre, Southampton, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Genoa, and many other foreign ports. If New Orleans had a local government that would make the city something better than a horrible pestilential morass, and a few more enterprising, public-spirited citizens, the value to her trade of the great engineering feat which has secured deep water at the mouth of the Mississippi would soon be doubled.

When I was sent here in 1877 there were some expectations that a town would grow at Port Eads, with wharves and warehouses for shipping cotton. No progress in that direction has been made. The boarding-houses of the men employed by the jetty company, a saw mill and a machine shop, half a dozen cottages and a little hotel, are all the buildings the place can boast. Where it not for the shipping constantly passing in and out, and the vessels that tie up to the muddy bank to discharge their ballast, it would be a very melancholy place. There is not a tree within twelve miles, nor a shrub, nor a blade of grass. The narrow strips of land that separate the river from the Gulf are overflowed at high tide and support no vegetable growth save immense reeds, which grow in dense jungles to a height of fifteen feet. The dry stalks rubbing against each other when the wind blow, produce a peculiar monotonous noise, keyed a little higher than the roar of the Gulf on the beach. A great abundance of bird-life seems to relieve, in some degree, the loneliness of the place. At this season the reed jungles are full of blackbirds, fleets of great white pelicans cruise in the little bays and bayous, and flocks of duck and sea-gull ride the waves or beat about in the warm air. The temperature is like that of May in New York. In the morning a soft gray fog hides every object, but toward noon the warm sunshine drives away every vestige of mist, and the blue sea, the yellow mud, the brown reeds, the black ships and the little white houses bask in a flood of brilliant light.

E. V. S.

CHEAP TELEGRAPHY.

The Wonderful Company that Has Just Been Started in Gotham.

Business Letters to Be Sent Anywhere for Ten Cents.

[From the New York Times.]

A new telegraph company was organized in this city on February 28, under the name of the American Rapid Telegraph Company, with Hon. Edwin Reed, of Maine, a retired shipping merchant, as President; Hon. Thomas Wallace, of Connecticut, as Vice-President, and Major L. G. Hapgood, of Boston, as Treasurer. The enterprise has been kept a successful secret, it appears, for a long time past, for the company controls and claims to have thoroughly tested numerous novel telegraph patents, among which may be mentioned a new wire of cast steel, plated with copper, the invention of Prof. Moses G. Farmer, Government Electrician at Newport, which, though but one-fourth the size now used, has a breaking strength of 3,000 pounds, and offers not more than five or six ohms resistance; an improved duplex system by which two messages can be sent simultaneously over the same wire, not only from either end, but from intermediate or way offices; a multiplex system quadrupling the above; a metrical system for ocean cables which, it is claimed, will increase the hourly transmission from 1,000 to 10,000 words; a machine which, with one battery to operate it, will print messages in lines and pages, book-form; a machine which guesses instantly sufficient electricity for circuits of 1,000 to 1,500 miles; a new speaking telephone, audible at distances of 200 miles, and a number of others. But the principal invention upon which the company bases its claim to existence is a sort of improved automatic transmitting machine which, it is asserted, is capable of being worked at the rate of 1,000 words per minute—66 times faster than the Morse instruments now in use—on 500 to 1,000 mile circuits. A peculiarity of the machine, and its apparent improvement, is the use of a double row of letters, one above the other. In the old automatic machine there was but one row, and whenever it was attempted to do fast work the letters ran into each other so as to be indistinguishable. The entire arrangement is worked with a crank. No skill is necessary, and the speed that can be attained is only limited by the ability of the receiver to register the dots and dashes of the Morse alphabet distinctly. The message, after being received, has to be translated and printed in Roman characters. That will be done by girls on type-writing machines at about twice the speed of ordinary writing.

The company proposes to have but one rate for ordinary messages this side of the Rocky Mountains, viz: 25 cents for 30 words, and 1 cent per word additional. Press messages will be sent at the rate of 10 cents per one hundred words. Arrangements are being made with the Postoffice Department by which the company will issue stamps similar to postage stamps. A business man can then inclose a letter of 50 words in an envelope, put on a 25-cent stamp, and drop it into any lamp-post box. The letter-carriers will make collections every half hour, and will at once deliver such letters to the telegraph company. The latter will bind itself to deliver them in Chicago within two hours of the time of posting. In the latter city the copy will be sent to the Post-office, and will be delivered by the letter-carriers there. The company will pay to the Post-office authorities 1 1-2 cents per letter for collecting, and 1 1-2 cents for delivering—the same that they now receive—and they will be at no cost for transportation. Night messages of the same length, deliverable before 9 o'clock next morning, will cost but 15 cents. Each five additional words will cost 1 cent extra. The company "confidently expect within three years to telegraph ordinary business letters, to and from all points of the country, for 10 cents." Press bureaus are to be established in the principal cities. Here "the fullest and most reliable details of all news of public interest" are to be received "hourly, from all parts of this country and Europe," and "the special reporters of the press of the country" are to have free access to it, and "will be permitted to compile for the journals they represent such portions of the general news of the world as they may desire; and the same will be telegraphed, direct to the editors concerned, at a speed of at least 1,000 words per minute." The cost to the company of sending 1,000 words is estimated at twenty cents. "No one reporter" will be allowed "to hold a wire, to the exclusion of other reporters, over twenty minutes, or say 20,000 words at any one time."

Poles are now being cut for the company in Canada. They will be of cedar, extra strong, and will set five feet in the earth. Building will be begun as soon as the frost gets out of the ground. The post roads and highways will be followed, and the railroad routes will be avoided. It is claimed that a United States law passed in 1866 gives right of way over highways and post roads free. The first line will be built from Boston to Washington by way of this city and Philadelphia, and the second from this city to Chicago, by way of Buffalo. Three wires only will be strung. It is claimed that one will be capable of all the present business between these several points. The company expect to have both lines completed and working by January 1, 1880. The system will thereafter be extended in all directions. The capital of the company is $1,000,000. The cost of the line, fully equipped, is estimated at $500 per mile. The officers declined to make public the names of the stockholders for the present. The only New Yorker mentioned as owning stock was Mr. James B. Brown.

How Grant is Profiting.

[From the New York Sun.]

Andrew D. White is president of Cornell University.

Andrew D. White has been nominated by Mr. Hayes to be Minister to Germany.

Andrew D. White was recently asked by a reporter:

"Who do you think will be the next Republican candidate for President?"

To this question Andrew D. White replied as follows:

"I think all indications point to Gen. Grant as the coming man. Grant is profiting greatly by his European tour, and is an observing student of the people and governments of the countries he is visiting."

We also believe that Gen. Grant is seeking to profit greatly by his European tour, and that he "is an observing student of the people and the governments of the countries he is visiting." But how is he seeking to profit?

We fear in a manner not consistent with the welfare and happiness of his native land. Surely, a man who has been President for eight years does not need to go abroad over Europe and Asia to learn how to be simply the President of the United States.

No, no, General Grant is studying the people of different countries in the Old World to learn how people can be permanently ruled; and he is studying the monarchical Governments to learn how a monarchical Government may be established in the United States of America; and Andrew D. White, elated and puffed up by the appointment as Minister to the Imperial Court of Germany, is already one of his plastic aides.

This is no imaginary dream. We point to a real danger.

Grant is not like Washington. He was not content with the highest military rank ever conferred upon the Father of his Country, but craved and obtained a higher. He is not content with the two terms of the Presidency which satisfied Washington and all his successors till Grant. He wants a third—he wants to be Emperor.

Grant is not an unselfish patriot like Washington. He rather resembles Alexander or Napoleon, and his unbridled ambition already menaces the liberties of his country.

A MARINE MOVEMENT.

Commodore Kountz's Reasons for Withdrawing His New Orleans Boats.

He Says the Anchor Line is Now Master of the Situation.

A POST-DISPATCH reporter, being surprised at the steamer E. O. Stanard lying alongside of the W. P. Halliday, met Commodore Kountz, President of the Kountz Line, and interviewed him.

Reporter—Commodore, what does this mean, having the Stanard unload on the Halliday?

Commodore—Well, Capt. Gould and I are old and intimate friends, and, really, the only two steamboat owners now engaged in the St. Louis and New Orleans trade who were in the trade before the war, and I did not feel inclined to damage the Captain, on his first trip, having just joined the old ranks.

Rep.—Isn't it going to be a heavy loss to you?

Com.—No, sir. On the contrary I think we will be about as well off in thirty days as if the Stanard had made her trip, and I am sure the Halliday will be fifteen hundred dollars better. So, you see, I benefit Capt. Gould $1,500 without injuring my company any, and I assure you whenever I have to run a steamboat to make other parties lose money, just simply because I can, without doing myself any good or those connected with me, I will certainly want to quit the business.

Rep.—How long do you propose laying your boats up?

Com.—Until we can get prices for doing business that will give us a guarantee not to lose money.

Rep.—Can't those large carriers of yours make money at ten cents a hundred and twenty cents a barrel for flour?

Com.—They can't do more than keep even at the present prices, and with a little mishap they would be losers.

Rep.—How is it that those large fine boats can continue to run?

Com.—I think they are fighting for a principle, and when they succeed, if they ever do, they'll be like the fellow that caught the pole-cat—have something that they will be very glad to let go.

Rep.—How do you suppose the Barge Company is making it?

Com.—Really I don't believe that any body knows anything about that. I am sure I don't. It's a very close corporation, and my principal object in withdrawing my boats was my aversion to triangular fights; so I withdrew and broke the triangle and leave the Barge Company and Anchor Line to fight it out between them.

Rep.—What is going to be the result of the fight?

Com.—I don't know. One thing I can say positively. The withdrawal of my boats from the contest will give the Anchor Line great strength. By getting all the way business at. I hope, paying prices, the Anchor Line can fix the rates for the Barge Company to New Orleans, but the Barge Company can't fix the rates on way freight carried by the Anchor Line. Hence, you see, the withdrawal of my boats makes the Anchor Line master of the situation.

The Provision Trade.

[From the New York Commercial Advertiser.]

The export of provisions from this country is becoming one of the most remarkable features of our trade. It is constantly growing, and if the same rate of progression that has been witnessed in the past continues for the next five years, a most remarkable condition of affairs will be observed. This year's business opens in a very encouraging manner, as the following figures will show. For the four months ending March 1, 1879, the exports from all points aggregated as follows:

	1877-8.	1878-9.	Increase.
Pork, lbs.	21,990,800	27,630,200	5,630,400
Meats, lbs.	250,655,865	334,140,459	83,483,594
Lard, lbs.	136,042,295	138,683,819	2,638,524
Total ...	408,688,960	500,479,478	91,772,518

A recent issue of a Chicago paper will give some idea of what is done in that city alone in the matter of pork. During the winter of 1878-9 the packers of that city cut 2,896,734 head of hogs, against 2,471,379 head for the winter of 1877-8, an increase of 425,355. For the year ending February 28, 1879, Chicago packers handled 4,909,971 head of hogs, against 3,942,282 head in the preceding year, an increase of 967,689 head. The increase in this business is most remarkable. Twenty years ago—in 1859—the total receipts of live and dressed hogs in that city were 251,224, while in 1878 there were 6,442,166. In 1869 the entire packing of the West was only 2,499,173. The growth of this business is most ext

WHY?

BY ELAINE GOODALE.

Why does the bud that is near to its breaking
Wake sweeter smiles than the fully-blown rose?
Why does the dream on the verge of awakening
Stir deeper truths than a deeper repose?

Why does the love that is broken with parting
Lift itself higher by the fullness of pain?
Why is the incomplete rapture of starting
Close on completion we never attain?

Why? For a boundless unsatisfied longing
Lies deepest down in the warm human heart;
Ever with this are the sympathies thronging,
Ever by this do the heaven-flowers start.

Grow with our spring; we can follow you wholly
Only as far as its instincts are sent;
Summer 's a fact that is hidden and holy,
We have not seen it—we are not content.
—[Saturday Afternoon, for April.

WOMEN WHO READ.

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

The fashion of woman's garments has not undergone a more radical change in this last century than the fashion of her mind, and so far as progress is concerned the latter has far outstripped the former. What old fashion, whether of bonnets as large as bushel-baskets or dresses that were all sleeves, is half as grotesque, viewed by the early light of 1779, as the old-fashioned idea of the woman with literary taste? We all know how she was painted—ugly, angular, with a rasping voice and a masculine air; with ill-made garments clumsily pinned upon her, and shoes run down at the heels. Her house was a chaos. Her husband, if she had one, wore shirts without buttons, and stockings that were never darned. He was familiar with such work as the washing of dishes and pans, carrying out ashes, and in general sat in a corner or occupied a back seat. If she had children they were neglected little things, with dirty faces and ragged clothes, while she herself sat in sublime majesty penning an article or reading a review, or perhaps writing a poem, between the stanzas of which she would scratch her uncombed head.

THIS WAS THE WARNING-POST

to fathers and mothers of daughters, and a specter to be avoided by young men in quest of wives. Of course there were exceptions, for light does not break of a sudden, and truth has its forerunners; but this was the generally accepted literary woman. This was the domestic monster that was supposed to be fatal to home and fireside. Such sublime genius as that of Madame de Stael forced respect and admiration, and one would think that certainly she should have been excluded from being a butt for the raillery of inferior minds, but no conscience as Mme. de Stael of the injustice and contumely heaped upon female genius that she wrote: "It is a dangerous thing for a woman to have talent. Men not worthy to wipe the shoes of women in the courtesy due to friends, but do not treat them with the generosity due to enemies."

There is nothing like facts for disproving theories, and when we look around among our half-hundred acquaintances we see that the culture and education of a wife and mother, instead of incapacitating her for domestic duties, eminently fits her for them.

The languishing young woman who knows nothing but how to love, has still her admirers, but, I am happy to say, it is only among a class of languishing young men with dwarfed intellects and limited experience. The innocence that consists in knowing no harm is not the innocence to preserve inviolate the honor of a family. The Greek Haidee was a charming young person in the innocence of her ignorance, but nevertheless would be a bad match for the average American, who sees more in life than morbid sentiment, and lives for more than self-gratification.

AS THE WORLD GROWS OLDER,

and civilization finishes things down to a finer point, man's duties increase; his burdens become heavier; his conflict with the world becomes harder and fiercer, being often a hand-to-hand battle for bread. At such a time man needs help; he needs a hand that can be useful as well as small and white; he needs a brain that can think with him and plan for him, as well as love him; he needs a helpmeet, and not a lump of useless imbecility.

The time has come when women are expected and required to have more than a mere animal existence—not that they might leave their sphere, but that they might enlarge and glorify that sphere. It is education and culture that convert drudgery into a fine art, menial labor into a sublime mission, the kitchen into a laboratory, and toil into pleasure. It is education and culture that refine that fierce maternal instinct, which we have in common with the brutes, into that calm and holy mother-love; that intelligent mother-love that tenderly nurses and cherishes the delicate infant; that far-seeing mother-love that anticipates and watches and guides the budding of youth; that unrelinquishing mother-love that plans and hopes and sacrifices comfort for grown-up children; that mother-love that plants roses and plucks up thorns, and radiates sunshine, and extends sweet influences; that holy love that prompts the soft answer that turns away wrath. It is the cultured and educated wife that anticipates a husband's temper, that knows the tension of his nerves, that sympathizes with his perplexities, that foresees the coming calamity, when often the foresight is despised. It is the cultured and educated wife that excuses her husband's faults to herself and conceals them from the world. It is the educated ear that hears the storm in the distance approaching; it is the educated eye that sees the "cloud no bigger than a man's hand" in the social, commercial, or political firmament, and when the storm bursts in its awful fury, it is the skilled hand and the well-strung nerve that pilots the family ship safely through the boiling breakers.

PASSION WITHOUT INTELLECTUALITY

may please a gross man, provided it is an animal passion, but let the eyes dart anger, spite and malice, instead of love, let fierce yells and bitter invectives proceed from the flesh red lips, instead of soft accents and low music, and even the gross man turns away in disgust. Education does not annihilate passion, but it guides and ennobles it; and when it is dying out it fans it into being again by means of tender memories. Education preserves passion in its fresh and early beauty on to the border of the grave; nor does it die here—it comes back often and often—it comes with fragrant flowers and love's tender regrets—it comes with echoes of the past to trace the shadow of the future—it comes with offerings of warm tears to pledge its faith anew.

Much as women owe to the public and private schools, to seminaries and colleges, to books and sermons, it is to the newspaper that they are most indebted for their higher culture and increased usefulness. The newspaper is the instrument that has delivered women from medieval bondage, by breaking the bonds of ignorance and flooding the world with its liberal daily light. It is by reading that woman advances; it is by reading the newspaper—the day's history—that she keeps pace with the world. Man sees the world in his daily life; he brushes against it every hour. Woman necessarily sees much less of it, but

THE DAILY PAPER

is the glass that brings the world nearer to her; it is the medium through which she sees what the world is doing and hears what the world is saying. It contains a thousand subjects of interest and reflection; it satisfies a natural and proper curiosity; it contains lessons of caution and warning, of patience and of love. It promotes charity and destroys selfishness. It brings her near the unfortunate and erring, and while the gentle tear of pity falls on the printed page, she marks the stumbling-blocks and rocks of offense that she may guide those committed to her care by a safer path. In the foreign news she hears the battle-cry of nations, and her woman's heart bleeds alike for Turkish mother, Russian sister, or Afghan bride, as they mourn their dear ones slain. But it is the local news that has the greatest attraction for her; the nearer her home the nearer her heart, is the law that governs her philanthropy.

No woman should be without a newspaper. The man who reads the paper at his place of business and does not bring it home to his wife, daughter or sister, is as meanly selfish as he who would devour all the viands on the spread table, allowing wife, daughter and sister to go hungry. The man who does not furnish his family with a paper stands in his own light. Money spent this way will bring more interest than money invested in a bank. It pays a man to take a paper home with him, and, if his wife can't read, it would pay him to teach her.

The man who thinks a woman does not need to read a paper—that she is as well if not better off without one—is a man of purely animal proclivities, a man that would degrade woman to an existence like his own. There is scarcely any woman but enjoys reading her paper. She may pass ove. the financial or glance lightly at some of the political columns; but in nine cases out of ten she will see something that a man would overlook. What if she does turn first to the marriages and deaths? Is that a sign of weakness or cause for a sneer? Is it not rather a token of her better nature—the out-flowing of that sweet and holy sympathy—the exemplification of that blessed charity which rejoices with those that do rejoice and weeps with those who weep?

Occasionally we hear of a woman who "has no time to read," and who never "looks at a paper." The prejudiced or unthinking may commend such a woman's industry, but anyone who thinks will rather condemn her lack of system which leaves her no half-hour, on no hour out of the twenty-four, for self-satisfaction and self-improvement. She who has no time to read must be either a slattern or a slave.

THE MIND REQUIRES FOOD

as well as the body. The mind has its digestive organs like the body; but the food it needs is subjects for thought—reading matter, the newspaper, intelligent conversation with some better mind. If the mind is starved it consumes the body, and this not being the food adapted for it, it becomes unhealthy, and both mind and body suffer in consequence of the unnatural process. A diseased mind makes a woman fretful, uneasy, peevish, irritable, uncharitable, selfish. A diseased mind enlarges personal troubles because it is not able to compare them with those of others. The diseased mind renders its possessor an unfit companion for her husband and a poor mother for her children. Education in women promotes the systematizing of their work. Work done by system is always better done than work done by random, or in a sleepy chance way. She who systematizes economizes both time and money. This time will be devoted to reading and self-improvement. It is among our reading women that we find the most tidy and tasteful housekeepers, the best cooks, the most careful nurses, the most faithful wives and the most tender and loving mothers.

TACKLE AN OBSTINATE COUGH OR COLD with HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR.

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS Cure in one minute.

ADDITIONAL COMMERCIAL.

General Markets.

LEAD—Dull, although the tone of the market is a shade firmer. Last sales of soft Missouri at $3.97½ 100 lbs.

RYE FLOUR—Steady and selling at $2 90@3 10 in first hands.

CORN MEAL—Good demand. City sells at $2 10 del to cars or boat.

HIGHWINES—Good demand and firm at $1 04; purchases mainly for export.

SALT—Domestic, $1 40@1 45 ₩ brl; G. A. at $1 25 ₩ sack. Coarse or fine bulk $7 ₩ ton. T. I. $1 25, Liverpool F. F. $1 50@2, Ashton $3, Higgins $3. Dairy—gunnnies full weight (10s, 20s, 25s, 36s, 48s) 75@80c; in bris, no bags, $1 75@1 80; in bris (28-10s, 60-5s, 100-3s, 140-2s) $2 10@2 20, as in size.

GRASS SEEDS—Cover easier; other seeds quiet and unchanged. We quote, fair to prime: Clover $3 95@4 timothy $1 30@1 35; redtop 35@40c; Hungarian—old 85@90c, new 95c@$1; millet 85@90c. German millet $1 30@1 35—orders higher.

DRIED FRUIT—Choice in demand and firm. Poor very dull. We quote good apples at 2¾@3c; mixed peaches at 2¾@3c, halves at 3¼@3½c.

VEGETABLES—New cabbage scarce and very firm at $4@4 50 ₩ crate for good stock—25@50c higher on orders; old northern at $7@10 ₩ 100. Sweet potatoes firm. Fair demand for seed; eating varieties slow. We quote per brl: Seed—Spanish red $2 25@2 50, Southern queen and Bermuda $2 50@2 75, yellow nansemond (scarce) $3 25; eating varieties $2 50.

ONIONS—No prime on market—nominal at $2 50 ₩ brl; sprouted dull at $1 25 to $1 75.

ONION SETS—Cultivated find ready sale. Tops at $1 10@1 25; bottoms—red $2@2 10, white $3@3 25; potato onion $1 50@1 75. Wild dull.

WHITE BEANS—Fair to choice steady; poor dull and weak. Eastern quiet. Western—common 75c@$1, fair to prime medium at $1 10@1 25, navy $1 25@1 30; Eastern (from store)—medium $1 40@1 45, navy at $1 50.

PECANS—Steady. Western 14½@15c, I. T. and medium Texas 5@5½c; large Texas 6c.

PEANUTS—Firm. Red at 3½@4½c, white 4¾@5¾.

DRIED GREEN PEAS—Scarce and firm; held at $1 45.

HEMP SEED—Scarce and firm at $1 40@1 45 for prime.

CRANBERRIES—Selling lightly—fair to choice $6 to $9 ₩ brl, unsound at $4 50@5.

ORANGES—Demand active; market higher at $3@3 25 for Messina—$3 75 for extra large boxes; $2 75 for Palermo.

LEMONS—Firm at $3 25@3 75 ₩ box for Palermo and Messina.

COCOANUTS—Firm at $40 ₩ 1,000.

NEW GREEN PEAS—Fresh receipts (a few hoxes) sold at $3@3 50 ₩ bu-box—damaged and heated at $2.

CUCUMBERS—Sold at $2 ₩ doz.

CELERY—Small; choice at 25@50 ₩ bunch.

HORSERADISH—Quiet at $2 50@3 ₩ brl.

STRAWBERRIES—The few offering command a fancy price.

BANANAS—Sound on orders $2@3 ₩ bunch.

HOPS—New York sell from store at 11¾@12½c.

HONEY—Dull. Comb 8@10c, strained 6@8c.

CIDER—Steady; sweet sells at $4@5.

SORGHUM—Scarce and firm; 25@28c for prime.

POPCORN—Steady, at 1c to 1½c.

BROOM CORN—Steady, at 2@3¼c—choice 3¾.

FURS—A weaker feeling, but prices unchanged. Trade offered fair to rest sale; quality of receipts deteriorating. Western off lots; good skins sell at a full prices: Western—southern 2 to 3 ₩ lb less—Otter —No. 1, $5 00, No. 2, $3; No. 3, $1 50, No. 4, 25@50c; Mink—No. 1, 40@45; No. 2, 25@30; No. 3, 15@20; No. 4, 5@10; Raccoon—No. 1, 45@50; No. 2, 30@35; No. 3, 20@25; No. 4, 5@10; skunk—black 90c@$1 00; narrow striped 60@75, narrow striped 4@5c; white and broad 10@20; fox—No. 1 gray (cased) 75@80, do open 60, No. 1 red 75@$1; cat—No. 1, 10@15, house 5@10; muskrat 8@11c, do kitten 3@5; opossum 3@6; wolf—large $1 50@2 25, small 75@80; bear—$12@15, cubs 25@75; beaver 25c to $2 50; badger 20@50c.

WOOL—Little doing; prices unchanged. Tub—Choice 32c, medium 27@28c, dingy and low 25@26c; unwashed—medium and combing mixed 20@21½c; medium 19@20c, coarse 16@18c. Hops the same as last week; fair to prime; dry, black and cotted, 3c to 10c ₩ lb less.

HIDES—Dull. We quote: Dry flint—No. 1 at 13½@14c; No. 2 at 10@11½c; dry salt 10½@11c; green salt—No. 1 6½@6¾c; grubby or damaged 5@5¼c; calf 9c; kip at hide price.

FEATHERS—Prime L. G. in steady demand and firm at 41@42c; inferior and unripe do 33@35c; geese—mixed 20@30; fancy white 50c; large sks 3c, small 10c.

BEESWAX—Steady at 23c to prime.

TURPENTINE—Steady and quiet; dry at 32½c.

DEER SKINS—We quote dry 14@20c.

ROOTS—Ginseng—small Southern 60@65c, large West 80@85c, seneca—inferior 20c; choice 30c; snake 11@12c; pink 12c; blue flag 7c; golden Seal 7c; black cohosh 5¾c; May apple 3c.

SHEEP PELTS—We quote: Green—small and medium 40@60c, large 65c@$1; dry shearlings 45@50c, large 50@80c; shearlings (green and dry) 5c to 25c.

HEMP—New in good demand, at $75 to $90 per ton for undressed, $100 to $110 for dressed, $100 to $115 for shorts, $65 to $70 for hackled tow, $40 to 45 for break tow—Old dull at $5@10 ₩ ton less.

BAILINGSTUFFS—Fair inquiry. Bagging jobbing nominally on basis of 7c for 2-lb flax, and 9c for 2-lb jute; Hemp twine, 9½c; Iron Cotton Ties, $2 10@2 25 ₩ bdl.

SACKS—Jute corn bags (2¾-bu) 12@12½c; burlaps—2-bu 8c, 2¾-bu 9c, 3-bu 10½c, 4-bu 11c, 5-bu 12c, 6-bu 12½c; cotton seamless 18@24c; flour 7¾@8¾c; wool 35@45c.

STEAMBOATS.

MISSOURI RIVER.

THE OLD RELIABLE

COULSON LINE.

S. B. COULSON, General Manager. D. W. MARRATTA, General Superint'd't.

For Sioux City, Yankton, Fort Pierre, Bismarck, Fort Benton and all points in Montana and the Yellowstone River,

THE NEW STEAMER

MONTANA.....N. Buesen, master.

Leaves St. Louis April 5, to be followed by the new steamer

DACOTAH.....Joe Todd, master.

Leaving St. Louis April 25.

These steamers have unsurpassed passenger accommodations. For information, rates of freight and passage, apply in person or by letter to

L. F. D'ARCAMBAL, Agent, 221 Olive street, St. Louis.
R. F. SASS, 210 N. Com'l st.

KANSAS CITY PACKET CO.—STAR LINE.

For Augusta, Washington, Hermann and Portland.
Str. MATTIE BELLE.....W. M. BALL, Master.
Leaves every Wednesday and Saturday at 4 p. m.

For Augusta, Jefferson City, Boonville, Glasgow Cambridge and New Frankfort.
Str. BELLE ST. LOUIS.....CARTWRIGHT, Master.
Leaves Tuesday, April 1, at 5 p. m.

For Augusta, Jefferson City, Boonville, Glasgow Cambridge, New Frankfort, Lexington and Kansas City.
Str. FANNIE LEWIS.....Yore, Master,

Leaves Saturday, April 5, 5 p. m., from wharf-boat foot of Olive st.

L. F. D'ARCAMBAL, Agent. R. J. WHITLEDGE, Sec'y.

LOWER MISSISSIPPI.

NEW ORLEANS ANCHOR LINE.

FOR NEW ORLEANS AND WAY LANDINGS.
STEAMER
JNO. A. SCUDDER,
A. J. CARTER.....Master.
Leaves Tuesday, April 1, at 5 p. m.
STEAMER
THOS. W. SHIELDS.....Master.
Leaves Thursday, April 3, at 5 p. m.

For freight or passage apply on board wharfboat foot of Market street.

JOHN W. CARROLL, Gen. Ft. Agt.
N. B.—Through bills lading given to Shreveport via N. O. R. R. Co. (Aiken's Line.)

KOUNTZ LINE.

For New Orleans and Way Landings.
Str. J. B. M. KEHLOR.
BRADY.....Master,

Leaves from the Anti-Line wharfboat, foot of Myrtle street.

JOHN W. KING, Agent.

EXCURSION TO NEW ORLEANS AND RETURN.

Anchor Line—New Steamer
CITY OF GREENVILLE.
Mr. THOS. W. SHIELDS.....Master.
Leaves Thursday, April 3, at 5 P. M.

Fare greatly reduced for round trip, including board in New Orleans. For general information apply to

JOHN W. CARROLL, General Freight Agent.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI AND ILLINOIS.

EAGLE PACKET COMPANY.
For Madison, Alton and Grafton.
SPREAD EAGLE, Williams, Master...Havlin, Cl'k.

Leaves this day at 3 p. m.
Receiving at Eagle Packet Company's wharfboat, foot of Vine street.

HENRY LEYHE, Supt.
TRUE DODGE, Agent.

For Alton, Grafton, Portage-des-Sioux and Clarksville, on the Mississippi, and Hardin on the Illinois, the

J. M. KERR.
M. Eichelman, master.....N. Williams, clerk.

Leaves Friday, March 28, at 4 p. m., from foot of Cherry street.

JOS. McENTIRE, Agent.
Corner Pine and Commercial streets.

PLEASURE STEAMER FOR SALE.

THE STERNWHEELER SPORT.

Double engines; makes ten or twelve miles per hour.

Apply to

TOM. McCABE,
1400 Collins street.

TOWBOAT FOR SALE.

STEAMER BLUE LODGE—Now lying at Clinton, Iowa, in good running order. Length over all, 155 feet; breadth of beam, 25 feet; engines, 17 inches diameter, 5 feet stroke; three boilers, 40 inches by 28 feet. Apply to

WARD & BRADY,
517 North Levee.

FREE OF CHARGE!

All advertisements under the Head of

"WANTED,"

not exceeding five lines and not of a BUSINESS nature, will be inserted

FREE.

We propose to make the POST-DISPATCH the

MEDIUM

by which the People of St. Louis can supply their various WANTS.

A POSTAL CARD containing the Advertisement mailed in the morning will reach the Office IN TIME to secure the appearance of the Advertisement THE SAME AFTERNOON.

WANTED SITUATIONS—MALES.

A YOUNG CARPENTER, with tools, wishes a job in the country. Wages no object. Address Carpenter, this office. 18

A POSITION as clerk on boat; Ohio River preferred; can give best of references. Address ELMER V. WILLIAMS, 800 North Sixteenth street. 18

ANY ONE desiring the services of a bookkeeper and accountant, who has leisure evenings, to devote to such work, will please address J. B. W., this office.

A YOUNG man who thoroughly understands the marble business wishes work in a shop in city or country town; wages moderate. Add. 1201 Poplar st., J. H. B. 25

A YOUNG man who understands slaughtering cattle, sheep, hogs, etc., and the use of (no shirk), willing to work and do as he is told, wishes an engagement with some man who understands his business and controls it himself, and where he can have unrestricted access to the bath. Address "Alleghany." this office. 29 2

AN experienced, rapid penman desires employment in an insurance, real estate or law office. Good references. Address "Quintus," box 2411, City P.-O. 25

BY a young Attorney from an adjoining State, writing a fine lawyer's office where he can earn his board for his services. Unquestionable references as to character and capacity. Address "Attorney," this office. 22

BY A BOY 15 years of age, a situation in manufacturing business where he can learn a trade. Wages no object. Address Augustus, this office. 22

BY A MAN who has extensive business acquaintance in Mississippi and Louisiana, a position to travel for wholesale liquor, grocery, or stationery house. Address E. H. S., this office. Good ref. 26

BY A YOUNG MAN of three years' experience in clothing business, a situation in wholesale clothing house. Wages no object. Address J. K., Star Clothing House. 24

BY Paper Hanger, good steady situation. E. B., this office. 26

BY a young married man a situation as clerk, telegraph operator or collector; am willing to make myself generally useful; best city reference given. Address F. T., 2923 Lindell ave. C—27

BOOKKEEPER AND CORRESPONDENT—A No. 1 commission, desires situation; has had to do with cotton and hide shippers; can influence trade. Address Long Distance, this office. 28

BY a young married man, a situation in any honorable business. Will work very cheap if work suits and is steady. Can give good reference as to ability, honesty, etc. Address Industry, Delivery, Address R. H. M., this office, for three days. 26

BY a young man as sort of books to write up, or copy for any kind of work; best references given. Address W. F. H., this office. 27

BY a young man and wife, a situation in private family as coachman and cook, or cook and waiter; is neat, tidy and first-class; good reference from present employer. Call or address L. Peterson, 702 Broadway.

BY a young man—a situation as porter or driver; or will take care of horses or work about the house, for private family. Ad. E. E., this office.

BOY OF fifteen years wants a situation in store or office; willing to work. Address, I. Nordoff, 913 Allen avenue.

ENTRY CLERK—First-class dry goods one, temperate man, desires situation 1st April; No. 1 N. Y. and city ref. Address H., this office. 29

EXPERIENCED watchmaker wants situation for S., Louis or neighboring town. Address "Watchmaker," this office. 22

HONEST and able-bodied young man, single, reads and writes German and English; wants any kind of employment; wages small. Address M. H., this office. 20

LIGHT driving or light active work of any kind, by city or county, by a sober, handy man. References first-class. Address, this office. 29

POSITION of any kind, at any salary, by a young shorthand writer of good education; speaks and writes English and German; lives with parents; references given. G. W., this office.

POSITION as book-keeper and correspondent solicited in some first-class house. Can give best references as to ability and integrity. Address J. C. B., this office. 24

POSITION by a young man of good education, on a farm, to keep accounts, teach children, and make himself otherwise useful about the farm. Address F. C. Johnson, St. Louis P. O. 31

PRINTER—Situation wanted for a stout boy of 15, where he can have a good home and proper influences, to learn the printer's trade. Liberal arrangements will be made. Country preferred. Address Printer Boy, Post-Dispatch office. 20

SITUATION by a young man who is willing to make himself useful at anything. Address S. W. D., this office.

SITUATION as porter, shipping clerk, or driver of delivery wagon. Sober and industrious. Address J. K., this office. 27

SITUATION as assistant book-keeper or clerk in some office, by an honest young man that don't drink, use tobacco or swear. Good writer and quick at figures. Address J. B., this office.

SITUATION as bartender by one who understands the business; good city references; speaks German and English. Address 21

C 27 H. S. SWEETMAN, P. O.

SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN of two years' experience in the wholesale cigar business as shipping clerk or salesman in a store. Wages no object. Address E. S., this office. 26

SITUATION by a young man of experience as office boy in a large mill or shop. Best of reference furnished. Address, C. L. B., care of flour store, 1505 Franklin ave. C—25

SITUATION wanted—Have traveled West and South for last 12 years; acquainted in drug, grocery and liquor line; thorough business man; best references given. Address "Drummer," this office. 18

SITUATION by a young man of two years' expert cunce in clothing business. Ad. 416 N. Fifth st., M. Lindauer. 29

SITUATION by a first-class book-keeper of long practical experience; best ref's. Address E. L., this office. 27

SITUATION by a young man; six years' experience in the city, as driver of any kind; best of city references given. Address or call at 200 North Twelfth street. H. Lauck.

SITUATION as assistant bookkeeper, entry clerk or shipping clerk, by an experienced man. Best of reference. Address, E. L. M., this office. C—25

SITUATION by a young man who is willing to work; has been employed in a grocery store; has some money he would loan his employer. Address S. H. 614 North Fifth street, up stairs. 28

SITUATION by a boy of 15, who is willing to work for moderate wages. Address, Sheridan Webster, rear of 515 South Sixth street, city. C—25

SITUATION by an honest young man in a real estate office, who speaks several languages and has five years' experience in the above business. Salary no object. The best city references given. Address D. S., at this office.

SITUATION by a young man of 20; is accustomed to light, quick work. Address J. H. B., this office.

SITUATION by an experienced business man as city or traveling salesman in wholesale or commission business. Has traveled in Arkansas and Texas. Can give best of reference; also security, if required. Salary moderate. Address M. S., this office.

SITUATION as packer or porter in the dry goods or notion business; best references. Address "Y.," this office. 27

SITUATION as driver for some good firm; moderate wages. Address IRVIN NEGH, 811 North Seventh street. 21

SITUATION WANTED—By a young, respectable German man as waiter, to attend bar, and who is willing to do anything. No objection to leave the city. The best city references given. Address B. S., this office.

SITUATION by a practical accountant; also has had experience as salesman in general country store; satisfactory references. Ad. Jas. Samuel, this office. 29

SITUATION to run a Daniels planer or other wood-working machinery. Ad. C. B., 1111 N. Twentieth st. 25

TO place a steady, hardworking, industrious boy, 18 years old, where he could make his own living and thoroughly learn some mechanical trade. Ad. Boaz, Springfield, Mo. 25

WANTED—Situation as traveling salesman by an experienced traveling man, in any line of goods. Has large acquaintance through East and West. Address BARNES, this office. 29

WANTED—Bills and Circulars to distribute, by an elderly man; faithful work guaranteed. Address W., this office. 27

WORK by a German, either in paint or glass store, as glazier; will work cheap. Address, Glass, this office. 20

YOUNG man of good education and habits, with $5,000, wants a situation in a reliable and well established commission house. Address, L. M., this office. C—25

WANTED SITUATIONS—FEMALES.

1223 N. NINETEENTH ST.—Situation as housekeeper or any kind of work wanted; city or country.

BY an experienced laundress—Work by the day in one or two private families every week. Please address Mrs. B., Post-Dispatch. 28

BY a respectable lady, a position as housekeeper or for a widowers. Can give the best of references. Address E. W., this office. 28

BY a lady, situation as saleslady or cashier. Best of references given. Address in full, Miss S. L., this office. 29

BY A YOUNG LADY—Situation as a saleslady. Willing to work for $3 a week. Add. Miss C., this office.

I WOULD like to get some washing by the day as I have a family to support; 1605 Biddle street.

LADY desires engagement as governess or companion. No objection to travel; musical. Good references. Miss F. Bland, City Post-office. D—24

LADY DESIRES POSITION in a family to teach English, music and French. Ref. given. Add. Mrs. S. K., this office. D-29

PLACE TO travel with lady, nurse or cook, by settled colored woman. Reference. Apply, 3518 Olive st. or 3310 Washington ave.

SITUATION as nurse in city, or to go to Colorado; best of references. Address M. A. G., this office. 28

SITUATION as a saleslady in a millinery store. Salary not so much an object as position. Can give the best of reference. Address M. W., this office. 28

SITUATION as wet nurse, by a woman with fresh breast milk. Address Mrs. M. C., this office. 26

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

1502 WASHINGTON avenue, good girl for general housework. 28

A GIRL to do general housework at 922 Locust street. 20

BY AN AMERICAN FAMILY—A German girl to cook, wash and iron; references required. Apply at 1405 St. Ange avenue. 29

BY an American lady to do light housework and assist with sewing. Address Mrs. M. Dyer, Sulphur Springs, Mo.

COLORED woman wanted at 315 North Eleventh C street. 21

FIRST-CLASS chambermaid. Apply, between 12 and 2 p. m., 610 Elm street.

FIVE girls to work on bonnet frames at 413 Christy av., up stairs. 29

GIRL to do general housework. Apply to 2211 Lucas ave. F—27

GERMAN girl wanted at 1806 Olive street. 21

GIRL for general housework, small family; 507 Ware ave. 28

GIRL to cook, and one to nurse, at 702 North Jefferson avenue. 22

GIRL for general housework at 910 N. Fifteenth st. 24

GIRL FOR general housework—small family—No. 1911 Hickory street. 20

TWO girls to wash dishes at Golding's restaurant, 521 Chestnut. 31

WANTED—MALE HELP.

A MAN of gentlemanly appearance, to solicit and take orders for shirts on commission. Apply at 611 North Eighth street.

A YOUNG man who understands the dry goods business; must come well recommended. Apply 2919 Chouteau avenue. 27

AN APPRENTICE to learn shirt making. Must understand the Wheeler and Wilson machine. Apply 611 North Eighth street. 27

BOY OF 15 OR 16 YEARS—One that has worked in a restaurant; none other need apply. 901 Market street. 29

GROCERY clerk; must know something about bookkeeping. Apply 2432 Olive st.

TRAVELER with regular line can have on his own expense cigars at 15 per cent commission; also other goods. Address through P.-O., A. H., 1707 Olive.

TWO GOOD PAPERHANGERS wanted at Stephens', 811 Washington avenue. 18

BOARDING.

326 MONTROSE AVENUE near Summit avenue, a pleasant and nicely furnished or unfurnished rooms, with good board; fine location; terms moderate; private family. References exchanged.

1500 WASHINGTON AVE., handsomely furnished or unfurnished rooms with board; also day board. All modern conveniences and best location in the city. G-29

2209 MARKET ST.—Two neatly furnished rooms en suite or single, with board; southern exposure. 29

BOARD by teacher, near Chouteau avenue. Address G. Ca this office. 24

BOARD for small family. Can furnish bed-room set, without carpet or curtains, if proper reduction is made. Price must not exceed $15 for summer months. Ad. H. KEEPER, this office.

BOARDING—Central location, by a gentleman. Ad. W. H. F., this office.

FURNISHED room and board on Locust street between Beaumont street. Address P. O. Box 351, Sedalia, Mo. 28

TWO young gentlemen to board from April 1st, at Webster Groves, Mo. R. R. For particulars address Comfort, Webster Groves, Mo.

TWO gentlemen can obtain A No. 1 class private family in Stoddard Addition. Terms moderate. Address, N. T. S., this office. G—25

TWO gentlemen are desirous of obtaining first-class board in a private family in south part of city; dinner required; references exchanged. Address S. R., this office.

YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE to occupy a delightful room with board, in Kirkwood. May 1st; near depot; family of adults; terms reasonable. Address "Cool," this office—two days. Reference given and required. g—24

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

AN EXPERT judge in the hardware line without means wishes to join a party with sufficient capital to start a first-class hardware store in Missouri or elsewhere else. Ad. HARDWARE, this office. 18

A PHYSICIAN, doing a large city practice and desirous of giving some personal attention to Westerning, wishes to form the acquaintance of a partnership in practice; also half interest in first-class prescription drug store. Address Quarantine, care Carrier 42, St. Louis, Mo. * K 22

A PARTY willing to invest a thousand dollars in an invention of National importance, as applied to Naval construction, can hear of same by had at No. 1120 North Market st., with the Advertiser.

A FEW MORE PUPILS for the piano instruction given for thirty cents a lesson. Add. Miss A. M., this office.

A GOOD brick house with stable, garden, fruit and shade trees. In or this side of Kirkwood Must be near depot. Address, giving full particulars, "Permanent Tenant," this office. *20 2

BY single young man in good standing, acquaintance with a retined lady for housekeeping. Address R. G. 15, this office. 27

COPY of Zell's Encyclopedia wanted; latest edition; state price. Ad. Hosie, P.-D. office. 20

COMPETENT Music Teacher wishes a few more pupils to learn. 30 cents a lesson, or in exchange for sewing. S. D., this office. 20

FOR CHURCH SEWING SOCIETY a second-hand table of Willcox & Gibbs sewing machine; wish only the stand. Give price. Address 3304 Morgan street. K-29

GOOD two-horse wagon, harness and pair of strong horses or mules; will purchase separately or together. M. R., this office. 21

GARDENS kept in order by the month, week or day. Trees and shrubbery trimmed. Louis Annen, 1001 Franklin ave. 29

HOUSE of six or seven rooms; west part of city; must have good yard. Rent not to exceed $20. Ad. J. E. Renter this office. 27

IMMEDIATELY a partially furnished house of about eight rooms in good neighborhood; Stoddard Addition preferred. Address, R. S., this office. 22

IMMEDIATELY, by a single gentleman, a sleeping room, middle size, in a respectable private family. References the best. Address, R. S. T., this office. 27

IMMEDIATELY, a lightning canvasser for a daily paper. Inquire at Conrad Setzer's saloon, 2106 Franklin avenue, between 10 and 12 a. m. A good commission will be paid to an energetic man. 28

PIANO LESSONS WANTED—By a young man—in private or for German or English lessons. Address Piano Lessons, this office.

PARTNER by a young man with capital; best of reference given and required. Address, P. Children, Post-Office. *20 3

PARTY wanted willing to invest $1,000 in good paying retail business, already started; must have large circle of gentlemen acquaintances. Ad. H. H., this office.

PARTY, WITH $3,000 or more, to invest in a well-paying business, which may be considerably enlarged. Those not wishing to make a fortune at once are invited to investigate. Answer "Reliable," this office.

RESPECTABLE young man wants board with a private French family; center part of town; terms $3 per week. Address Heim, Post-office, General delivery, city. 20

SECOND-STORY FRONT AND BACK ROOMS with board, for husband and wife, wanted in first class family by Stoddard addition. Give terms and location. "Henry Seymour," this office.

SECOND-HAND sofa-bed folding lounge; must be a good one. Address M., this office. 28

STORAGE—Safe from fire, burglars or vermin. 407 N. Fourth st.

THE address of all widows and widowers, maids and bachelors, and all marriageable persons. Address, Matrimonial Bureau, 621 North Fifth street, St. Louis, Mo.

TWO gentlemen to occupy pleasant room, furnished or unfurnished, in private family; bath, gas, etc. Ref. exchanged. Apply or ad. 1301 Pine street.

TO rent or buy a boiler and engine—3 to 6 horse power. Ad. S. L., this office.

THOROUGH business man, without means, wishes to connect himself with a party having $5,000 to start a business that will pay. Address Curtis, this office. 21

THREE rooms and kitchen within fifteen minutes' walk of the Exchange. Apply to G. K., Post-Dispatch office. 28

TWO OR 3 FUR. OR PARTLY FUR. ROOMS—for light housekeeping; central location preferred. ROWELL, this office. 22

THREE or four nice rooms for light housekeeping. State rent. Address, G. F. F., this office. 24

UNFURNISHED rooms and board for two gents near Thirteenth and O'Fallon; will pay $15 each. Ad. English, this office. 24

WOULD like to rent two rooms and kitchen, furnished, suitable for light house-keeping; in southern part of the city, close to Fifth street cars. Ad. W. F. P. W., this office.

WANTED—To rent a first-class upright piano, good make; can't afford to pay more than $4 or $5 per month. Ad. Sidney, this office.

SCRUGGS, VANDERVOORT & BARNEY

WILL THROUGHOUT

THIS ENTIRE WEEK!

MAKE A DISPLAY OF

Fresh, New Goods

IN

EVERY DEPARTMENT

Of Their Immense Establishment,

PERFECTLY OVERSHADOWING

IN

EXTENT, VARIETY,
BEAUTY, RICHNESS,
TASTE, ELEGANCE
AND CHEAPNESS!

CURE BY ABSORPTION.

HEALTH AND STRENGTH ACQUIRED BY USING

ROCHESTER'S ABSORBING Cushion, An Improved FEVER & AGE AND LIVER PAD.

ROCHESTER'S ABSORBING Cushion, An Improved FEVER & AGE AND LIVER PAD.

ROCHESTER'S ABSORPTION REMEDIES!

S. N. ROCHESTER,
Inventor and Proprietor.

Of Diseases Affecting the Stomach, Liver, Kidney, Spleens, Etc., WITHOUT MEDICINE.

ROCHESTER'S

Absorbing Cushion.

Rochester's Absorbent Body Plasters,

AUXILIARY TO THE CUSHION.

ROCHESTER'S MEDICATED SEA SALT FOR FOOT BATHS,

AUXILIARY TO CUSHION AND PLASTERS.

Combine the best principles of the ABSORPTION treatment, and enjoy a strong and growing popularity wherever introduced.

The approaching season will witness a sale of Cushions or Pads unprecedented in the history of proprietary remedies.

The Rochester Remedies are the only goods of the kind now offered to the trade, and are the best in the market. This fact never hardens. Being, in fact, superior to all others, affords great inducements to dealers to handle them.

RETAIL PRICES FOR ABSORPTION REMEDIES.

Patent Cushion	$1 00
Medium Sized Cushion	2 00
Special Size Cushion	2 00
Spleen and Liver Cushion	4 00
Plasters for Baby	10
Plasters for Feet, per pair	40
Sea Salt for Foot Baths, per package	25

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Address

W. CHAPLIN & CO., RICHARDSON & CO.,

General Managers, Granite Building, Southwest Corner Market and Fourth Sts.

WM. CHAPLIN, late Chief Manager

THE
NEW BUCKEYE
LAWN MOWER.

The LATEST and BEST. Send for circular giving
13 Reasons Why It is the Best in the World.

CHEEVER, BURCHARD & CO.,
508 N. Fourth St.,
ST. LOUIS. SOLE AGENTS.
Dealers in
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS
of every description, and Agents for
Whitney's Celebrated Baby Carriages.
LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.

BROWNELL & SMUCKER,
THE
LEADING TAILORS
Of this City, have now ready for inspection their
Spring Goods.
Before making selections, buyers should give them a call.

WEDDING OUTFITS A SPECIALTY.

COAL
D. MACDONALD
410 Washington Avenue.
REINECKE'S PRIME ILL. COAL
Hundreds say "Best in St. Louis."
Price, 9 Cents.

Lehigh Valley Anthracite,
Big Muddy, Basin Block
And Illinois COALS.
LEWIS P. HARVEY & CO.,
311 OLIVE STREET.

VIENNA BREAD.
None genuine without our label attached.
VIENNA MODEL BAKERY.
(Temple Building) 5th and Walnut st.

LOCAL NEWS.

"COOK'S" IMPERIAL.
"PRIZE MEDAL, PARIS, 1878."
Examine label, as other wines are palmed off for this favorite brand of champagne.

MR. F. L. MARSHALL is the duly authorized traveling agent of the St. Louis POST-DISPATCH, and is authorized to canvass for the paper outside of St. Louis.

MR. W. C. STEIGERS is the only authorized advertising agent of the POST-DISPATCH in St. Louis. All contracts made by him will by recognized as if made in the office.

FINE OLD HAND-MADE SOUR MASH WHISKIES, from one to eight years old, from the celebrated Anderson & Crow distilleries, for sale by gallon or cask, at James Lupe's, 322 Olive.

DR. WHITTIER, all private matters, hours 8 a. m. till 8 p. m., as for 25 years past, cures blood diseases, impediments to marriage, etc. Charges moderate. Advice free. Call or write.

CARY'S toilets are superb. She uses Pozzoni's Complexion Powder.

CHEAPEST Railroad Tickets under Lindell Hotel. J. W. Stockbridge, Ticket Broker.

Millinery.
Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Clark, 509 North Fourth street, have returned from New York with their selections of the latest novelties in bonnets and hats from the March openings.

APRIL fool cakes at Mohr's Vienna Confectionery, 1500 Chouteau avenue.

Dr. De Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil, according to the leading medical authorities, stands without a rival in the treatment of Consumption, Throat Disorders, Debility, and the Wasting Diseases of Children. It is unquestionably the most efficacious and the most palatable. Ask for it and take no other. Sold only in capsuled bottles, $1, by all druggists in the United States.

To Shippers.
TERRE HAUTE & INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD CO.; Lessee St. Louis, Vandalia and Terre Haute R. R.—Office General Freight Agent, St. Louis, March 27, 1879.—On and after March 28, 1879, all Bills of Lading for property shipped over this line from St. Louis will be issued at the office of the General Freight Agent, 323 Chestnut street, and by the Agents of the Fast Freight Lines working over this railway, at their respective offices. H. W. HIBBARD,
General Freight Agent.

THE REPUBLICAN RUSE.

A Plan to Sell Out Everybody But Parker and Barlow.

Hints About To-Morrow's Election.

It is no longer a matter of doubt that the Republicans are going to sacrifice everything for the sake of electing Parker and Barlow. In fact they would be satisfied with one of them. Mr. Parker, if anything, is the choice of the two. Republicans do not expect to elect their whole ticket for the Council. They do not care for the whole ticket. All they want is a majority in the Council. This they will have if they elect only one of their five anddistes. The Democrats must elect every man if they have a majority; hence scratching to any considerable extent will be fatal. The Democrats cannot afford to lose a single man on the Council ticket; hence the party is pretty well united. The result of the efforts of the Republicans to trade remains to be seen. They are preparing to remorselessly sacrifice Feuerbach, Krum, Crawshaw and Meyer, in order to save Barlow and Parker. This fact will be seen in the vote to-morrow.

The election is creating considerable interest and the vote will probably be large. The Democratic Executive will be about as busy to-morrow so as to give all the members an opportunity to go to the polls. The business men of the city are generally disposed to support most of the men on the Democratic ticket for the Council. Such names as Samuel Lartigue and Tansey are very strong among the merchants.

There are a number of independent tickets in the field, but they are poorly supported as such. The same may be said of the Greenback-Socialist ticket, which will not amount to a respectable side-show.

Margareth's Miseries.

Henry Hilsdorf may have loved Margareth with a love that was far above the love of those more romantic than he: but the similarity between his case and the ballad of Annabel Lee ends right there; torcertainly the sepulcure there by the sea never witnessed such peculiar scenes as the petition of Margareth Hilsdorf for divorce from him sets forth. And while the language detailed is vigorous Anglo-saxon of the good old style of Others and Alfred it is a trifle too vigorous for publication; there is too much archaic absence of the fig leaf about it to suit modern ideas of the decent.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS.

England.

THE NEGOTIATION WITH AFGHANISTAN.
By Cable to Western Associated Press.

LONDON, March 31.—In the House of Commons to-day Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said negotiations with Afghanistan had not been completed, and he was unable to communicate the details. He had no information that an advance on Cabul had been ordered.

CURIOUS CRIMES.

Those Appearing on the Four Court Dockets To-Day.

How a Police Officer Flourishes His Club,

And a Black Brute Violates the Person of a Refugee.

Police Court Items—Criminal Jottings.

A Club-Wielder.
Mr. Richard Roche, a well-known St. Louisan, appeared in the First District Police Court this morning upon a charge of disturbing the peace, preferred by Officer Griffith. The latter is no relation to Kehoe, the club-swinger, but, according to Mr. Roche, he can handle his shellalah in a very artistic manner. Mr. Roche has a five-year-old boy, and on Friday evening last he sent the youngster on an errand. The boy wanted a comrade to join him in the walk, and whistled loudly so as to summon him out of the house. Officer Griffith heard the whistle. Hurrying to the spot from whence the whistle sounds emanated, he soon had the culprit by the ear. Now the law does not even allow policemen to pull small boys' ears, but the valiant star had never read up the police regulations, and so he not only pulled the boy's ears but pulled out his club and dealt the youth such a whack over the thigh that that part of the little one's body was left in a bruised, black and blue condition. When the youngster escaped from the officer's clutches he started for home and informed his father of what had happened. The latter started out on an investigating tour. Had he happened to run across a star of any character or description there would have perhaps been a vacancy in the force to record the next morning. As it was, the officer, fearing something of the kind, had taken time by the forelock and was non-est-compatibus. Saturday evening, however, Mr. Roche ran across Griffith, and a quarrel ensued which ended in the star's pulling his bop and escorting Roche to the station. Arriving there a charge of disturbing the peace was entered against him, but his friends, who were on hand soon after the arrest was made, went bail for his appearance to answer to the charge. The case was to-day continued till April 3, in order to summon witnesses.

A Black Brute.
While Officer Hayes, of the Fifth District Police Station, was patrolling his beat at midnight last, he met a fifteen-year-old colored girl named Sylvina Croxton wandering about in the neighborhood of Grand and Delmar avenues. She informed the officer that she had arrived in the city that morning from the South with her parents, and that they had been furnished lodgings in some church, the name and location of which she could not remember. Her parents had induced her to leave them and go with a mulatto, who said he had a family living in the western part of town, and would find a home for her as long as her parents remained in the city.

The girl accompanied the man, and when they arrived at the intersection of Hogan and Vandeventer avenues he threw her down and violated her person. After accomplishing his purpose he ran away, leaving her alone to find her way back to her parents as best she could. The officer escorted the girl to the Fifth Police District Station, where she can be found by her friends. The perpetrator of this foul deed is described as standing five feet ten inches in height and of heavy build.

Alleged Pretender.
Henry Buelte was arrested and jailed this morning upon a charge of obtaining goods under false pretenses. The plaintiff is a tailor named Frank Klass, whose establishment is at No. 313 Morgan street. He claims that he gave Henry a cassimere cut coat and trimmings to work on upon the latter representing himself to be a tailor. Six days passed by, and as the coat was not returned Mr. Klass made up his mind that Henry intended to make away with the duster, and swore out a warrant for his arrest. This morning the offender was arrested and as he was not able to raise the necessary bail bond he was jailed to answer.

Wicked George.
Louis Adams appeared before Prosecuting Attorney Dierkes in the Court of Criminal Correction to-day and swore out a warrant for the arrest of George Clark, whose place of abode is at No. 112 Locust street. Louis avers that on the 22d day of March, George battered him up in a very lively manner, and now to get even he wants his assailant put behind the strong bars of the City Jail. George couldn't see the matter in that light, and gave bond in the sum of $200 to answer to the charge in the three C's court on the second day of April next.

Held to Answer.
John Sheridan was up before Judge Cady in the Court of Criminal Correction to-day, charged with burglary in the second degree and larceny. John H. O. Potthoff, of No. 1130 Broadway, the prosecuting witness, charges Sheridan with burglariously entering his residence and stealing therefrom $3 in money.

After hearing the evidence in the case, the court decided to hold the defendant to answer in the sum of $1,000. The defendant could not raise the requisite bondsmen and was remanded to jail to await trial.

Jim Quigley's Last Sweep.
The flag on the Four Courts building is still flying at half mast in honor of the death of James Quigley, who filled the humble position of Janitor in the Court-house and Four Courts for the past thirty-three years. In that time "Old Jim," as he was called, made many warm friends, but no enemies. His funeral took place from his residence on Belmont street, at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon.

Sallie's Children.
The young colored attorney, Ferrier, will today file a petition and writ of habeas corpus in the Circuit Court against Julia Ann Robinson. The plantiff is Sallie Gordon, of No. 632 South Seventh street, who alleges that Julia unjustly and unlawfully holds possession of her (Sallie's) children. All the parties are colored and reside in the house above mentioned.

Important to Saloon-Keepers.
Collector Rosenblatt to-day swore out a lot of warrants for the arrest of saloon-keepers who have been selling liquor without license. This timely hint may be made use of by those persons who have not renewed their old license, or who are running without any.

First District Police Court.
There were twenty-one cases on the docket in this court to-day.

Thomas Kelleher and George Virling were assessed the costs for assaulting, fighting and striking each other.

Maria Welsh, John Mullen, Emma Baxter, Robert Powers and Herman Schoenigman all got drunk and were fined the costs.

Paul Thurman disturbed the peace and was assessed the costs.

Kate Wilson, drunk and disorderly, was fined $5.

All other cases on the docket were continued.

Second District Police Court.
Forty-six cases were disposed of in this court to-day.

Patrick McGevney, Jas. Bailey, John Dailey, and Jake Hamilton were fined $10 each for trespassing.

Nine cases of drunkenness on the street were disposed of this morning, a fine of $3 being imposed in each case.

Minnie Hamilton was fined $5 for disturbing the peace.

Jas. Quigley was assessed costs.

Billy McGrath was fined $10.

Peter C. Gregory was discharged.

Patrick Clark was fined $10.

The other cases were continued.

Court of Criminal Correction.
The following cases were disposed of in this court to-day:

Christian Herdner, charged with assault and battery upon Barbara Herdner, was discharged, the prosecuting attorney entering a nolle prosequi in the case.

Henry Monroe, charged with petit larceny; continued generally on motion of Prosecuting Attorney.

Christian Wickert, charged with petit larceny (two charges), was found not guilty and discharged.

Maggie Thompson, charged with assault and battery upon Mary Smith, was found not guilty and discharged.

Legal Notes.
Law docket in No. 5 to-morrow.

Law docket in No. 2 to-day.

The default docket was called in No. 1 this morning.

Judgment for defendants in suit of John Howe against James Clark et al.

Habigger against the Biddle Market Savings Bank was dismissed by plaintiff.

A suit in partition was entered, to-day, by Henry Forsmeyer against Maria Gesina Meeman and others.

Fourteen suits brought by John M. Bauar and Edward F. Johnson, receivers of the South St. Louis Mutual Fire and Marine Insurance Company, against stockholders of the company, came on this morning.

THIS WEEK

William Barr & Company

OPEN THE

1879. SPRING SEASON! 1879.

In all Depart ments of Their

EXTENSIVE DRY GOODS MART!

Having purchased the Largest Stock that has ever been opened in St. Louis, and the cheapest they have secured in eighteen years, which is saying all that can be said.

P. S.

On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY

WM. BARR & COMPANY!

Make a Formal Ope ning Display in Their

MILLINERY, SUIT, CLOAK AND UNDERWEAR DEPARTMENTS!

To Which They Respect fully Invite the Public.

FINANCIAL.

The week opens steady and without any material change from the condition last reported. Grain shipment paper was in fairly good supply, and other kinds of shipments in moderate do. Mercantile names were also in rather moderate supply. Country business was a little but not materially better, in all respects. Counter transactions free. Eastern exchange was rather quiet but firm, with small sales at 75c premium. Securities were rather off in transactions, although generally unchanged quotably.

Money and Stocks by Telegraph.
By Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, March 31, 12 m.—Money at 7. Sterling 4.86@4.88¼. Bar silver here $1 05. Subsidiary silver coin 1@1¼ discount. Government firm. Railroad securities dull. State bonds quiet. Stocks unsteady. W. U., 106¾; Pacific Mail, 13⅜; Adams Express, 105¾; Fargo & Co.'s Express, 99; American Express, 47½; United States, 47; N. Y. Central, 114¾; Erie, 25⅝; preferred, 46⅜; Harlem, 134; Mich. Central, 86½; Panama, 135; Union Pacific, 73¾; L. S., 71⅝; Illinois Central, 81⅞; Pittsburg, 91½; Northwestern, 59⅝; preferred, 88; Cleveland and Columbus, 43; N. J. Central, 38½; R. I., 130⅝; St. Paul, 40⅞; preferred, 80⅜; Wabash, 20½; Fort Wayne, 103⅜; Ohio, 12⅝; preferred, 36; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 47¾; Atlantic and Pacific Tel., 25¾; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 114½; St. Joseph, 15⅜; preferred, 44¾; Canada Southern, 62.

Closing Prices on New York Stocks.

		NEW YORK, March 31.	
Northwestern	60¾	Wabash	20⅜
" pref.	85¾	W. U.	106⅜
St. Paul	41⅜	D., L. and W	48⅞
Do pref	80⅜	N. J. C.	38⅜
Michigan Central	86⅜	D. and H.	40⅜
Lake Shore	71⅝	O. and M	12⅜
Erie	25⅜	H. and St. J. pref.	44⅞

JNO. J. WHITE,
Manager Public Grain and Stock Exchange.

COMMERCIAL.

For Additional Commercial Information See Third Page.

Score Another.
By a vote of the Call Board operators of the Merchants' Exchange taken to-day, it was decided to adjourn the afternoon session to-morrow to permit the members to add their morning votes at the election. As usual the POST-DISPATCH was first to suggest the adjournment, which of course became a fact to-day.

Withdrawals of Grain at St. Louis
FROM ELEVATORS FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING 6 P. M., MARCH 29.
(Warehouses not included.)

	City	R. R.	River.	Total.
Wheat, bu	10,796	11,201	.....	21,997
Corn, bu	15,083	63,918	49,551	128,552
Oats, bu	3,143	.....	2,561	5,702
Rye, bu	446	.....	.....	446
Barley, bu	927	.....	.....	927

Receipts and Withdrawals of Wheat
FROM ELEVATORS FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDED 6 P. M., MARCH 29.

	Receipts.	Ship'ts.
St. Louis	5,200	4,343
Central R. & B. & W	3,740	15,210
S. St. Louis	.....	1,613
Advance	.....	.....
Valley	.....	.....
Total	8,940	21,165

Stocks of Grain in Store at New York and Brooklyn.

	March 29, 1879.	March 22, 1879.	March 30, 1878.	March 31, 1877.
Wheat	2,683,000	2,875,000	1,669,771	2,166,426
Corn	1,097,000	1,331,000	636,382	177,484
Oats	700,000	849,000	946,432	701,736
Rye	408,000	413,000	307,478	277,782
Barley	518,000	568,000	361,867	395,239

Receipts and Shipments of Wheat at Principal Points.

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	To-day.	To-day.	To-day.	To-day.
St. Louis	58,978	18,208	21,712	400
Chicago	65,016	62,861	102,666	119,514
Milwaukee	36,500	22,000	18,000	64,000
New York	210,000	158,000	.....	.....
Baltimore	47,250	47,000	.....	.....
Toledo	9,000	8,000	.....	9,000

Grain in Store in St. Louis.
In the various Elevators named, at 6 p. m., March, 29, 1879.

Elevators.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley
St. Louis	78,915	1,001,957	41,060	9,916	6,615
Central *.	75,491	726,530	7,955	6,993	19,313
E. St. L.	1,462	124,787	56,045	.....	5,270
Advance	43,564	87,000	6,405	.....	.....
Venice	.....	58,737	25,022	.....	.....
Total	199,432	1,998,961	136,487	16,909	31,198

*A., B. and W. H. included.

Exports of Provisions.
The exports of provisions of the principal ports of the United States from November 1 to March 22 were as follows:

	1878-9.	1877-8.	Increased.
Pork, lbs	32,318,600	27,032,400	5,286,200
Meats, lbs	395,139,205	230,223,850	64,915,405
Lard, lbs	150,243,861	166,553,080	*16,309,219
Total	577,701,716	493,809,330	

*Decrease.

Stocks of Grain in Store at Milwaukee.

	March 31, 1879.	Feb. 24, 1879.	April 1, 1878.	April 2, 1877.
Wheat	3,394,800	3,515,076	535,052	1,969,957
Corn	21,300	29,808	4,999	92,763
Oats	159,000	175,000	46,073	183,100
Rye	158,600	160,581	85,087	92,763
Barley	393,800	404,326	410,089	189,105

Comparative Closing Values of Leading Articles at 1 P. M.

	Saturday.	To-day.
No. 2 red wheat, cash	$1 02⅜	$1 02⅜
" " April	$1 02 11-16	$1 02⅝
" " May	$1 03⅜	$1 03⅝
" " June	$1 02⅜	$1 02⅜ bid
" " July	97⅝ bid	97⅝ bid
No. 3 red wheat cash	$1 00⅜	$1 00⅜
No. 4 red wheat cash	94	94
No. 2 spring wheat, cash	96@97	96⅝ bid
No. 2 Mediterranean	$1 02 bid	$1 01 bid
No. 2 mixed corn, c'h	32⅜	32⅜
" " April	32 13-16	32⅞
" " May	33⅜	33⅜
" " June	34⅛	34⅜
" " July	35⅜	36
Rejected corn, cash	31⅜	31½
No. 2 wh. mxd c. cash	35	35
No. 2 oats, cash	26⅜	26⅜
" " April	25 bid	25½
" " May	25⅞	25⅞
" " June	.....	25⅜ bid
Rejected oats, cash	25⅜	25⅜ nom
No. 2 rye, cash	48	48
" " April	48⅜	.....
" " May	49 bid	.....
Rejected rye, cash	45¾	45 bid
Mess pork, cash	10.25	$10 25 del
D. S. shoulders	.....	@4 45⅝
D. S. clear ribs	4.80 nom	4¾
" " cash	4.85	4.85
Bacon shidrs, cash	4 nom	4 nom
" clear rib, cash	5¾@5.30	5.30@.35
" " April	.....	.....
" clear, cash	5¾@5.40	5.40
Lard, prime steam	6.40 bid	6¾ nom

Closing Prices at Other Points.
Closing prices at other markets, reported by Mr. Jno. J. White, manager Public Grain and Stock Exchange, rooms 125 to 131 Chamber of Commerce.

CHICAGO, March 31, 3:30 p. m.
Wheat—93⅜c May.
Corn—35¾c May. 36¾c June.
Pork—$10 25 May. $10 35 June.
Lard—6.40c May. 6.47½c June.

Breadstuffs and Provisions.
MORNING BOARD—9:30 A. M. TO 1 P. M.

Wheat—Quiet and nominally unchanged for cash, the demand being very light and trading at about Saturday's prices. No. 2 was held pretty stiffly at about $1 02¾ for regular to $1 02 for str., fresh; there were some small deals at $1 02¾, the market closing quiet and that. No. was firm and in moderate milling request with light sales at $1 00¼. No. 4 held stiffly but salable in a small way at 94c. No. 2 spring was steady and unchanged, but quiet at 86¼c. Futures generally were quiet and unsettled, closing weak. Sales—April $1 02¼@1 02⅜, May $1 03¾@1 03⅝.

Provisions—Dull and without much change, the market being really almost entirely nominal. Holders of bulk c'ribs stood at 5.00c, and none would not offer anything over car lots at that; a straight lot of 100,000 lbs or more certainly would not fetch over 4¾c; a few car loads sold to depot at 3.40c for shoulders, 4.70c for c'rib and 4.80c for clear; and f. o. b. c'rib at 4.80c, clear at 4.92½c. Bacon was dull, both cash and future, a little cash selling at 5.35@5.40c for c'ribs and clear; a small lot of April c'ribs sold at 5.15c, but around lot would command 5.17½c; the latter price was paid for a little loose also. Pork was the only article in any sort of demand, fair sales being made at $10 15@10 20 spot this side and $10 25 del; also at $10 30 f. o. b. east side.

Flour was quiet, with only a moderate trade. Buyers continuing to show a preference for low and medium grades, which were generally held firmly, while better qualities were slow, sellers asking steady ratios, but buyers not disposed to take hold. We quote the closing rates: Fine $3 25@3 50; superfine $3 60@3 80; X $4 00@4 20; XX $4 35@4 45; XXX $4 50@4 70; family $4 75@4 90; choice $4 95@5 10; fancy $5 25@5 50.

Corn—In light order and good speculative demand, with a market unchanged as to price. No. 2 mixed was the principal object of deals, and the main demand was on speculative account at the opening a little sold at 32½c, but the market jumped quickly to 32¾c, at which sales were pretty free. Rejected was in fair demand, scarce and firm at 31½c. No. 2 white-mixed was steady and unchanged, with good milling demand at 35c. No. 2 white 39¾c bid. Futures were in light trading and generally weak. Sales—March at 32⅝c, April at 32⅞@32¾c, May at 33 11-16@33 9-16c, June 34 7-16@34½c, July 36c.

Oats—The line of March, shorts unsettled at the opening made the demand for cash No. 2 pretty brisk, and prices were run up from 26¼c to 26¾c, at which all offerings were taken. Later nearly all contracts were settled at 26¾@26¾c, and the market for cash closed firm at the latter rate. April, however, was offered over 1c lower, and a sharp drop is probably a question of only a few days. Rejected nominal at 25½c; No. 2 white 28c bid.

Rye—Steady but inactive; No. 2 in demand at 48c; rejected at 45c.

AFTERNOON BOARD—2:30 TO 3:30 P. M.
Wheat weaker. March and April sold at $1 02¾, May at $1 03 5-16@1 03¾, and June at $1 02¾. July offered at 98c, 97c bid.

Corn dull and easier. Sale June at 34 5-16c, April offered at 32¾c, 32½c bid; May at 33 9-16c, 33½c bid; July at 36c, 35¾c bid.

Nothing done in oats or rye.

The Cotton Market.
Spots were firm but slow, with sales reported of 314 bales. New dull and easy, but quotably unchanged. Liverpool quiet and weak at 1-16d decline.

QUOTATIONS.

	St. Louis.	New York.
Low ordinary	8¾	.....
Ordinary	8¾	8 13-16
Good ordinary	9¾	9 1-16
Low middling	10¼	10 1-16
Middling	10	10¾
Good middling	10¾	10¾
Middling fair	11¼	11¼

STOCKS IN ST. LOUIS WAREHOUSE.
Stocks to-day, 21,321; same day last year, 22,854 bales.

ST. LOUIS GROSS RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS,

	Receipts, bales.	Shipments, bales.
To-day	1,633	1,424
Same day last year	1,047	2,513
Total for season to date	295,737	275,698
Same time last year	221,103	200,382

NEW YORK.
Futures closed strong. Sales, 64,000 bales. Quotations of futures: January, —; February, —; March, —; April, 10.53; May, 10.67; June, 10.81; July, 10.95; August, 11.04; September, 10.87; October, 10.57; November, 10.30; December, 10.25.

RECEIPTS AT OTHER POINTS.
New York, 1,030; Savannah, 1,034; Galveston, 1,683; Wilmington, 18; Baltimore, 46; Boston, 1,245; Philadelphia, 100 bales for memphis; New Orleans, 3,238; Charleston, 601; Mobile, 1,160; Norfolk, 1,408; Philadelphia, 170; Memphis, 1,779; Port Royal, —; other points, —.

NET RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS FOR THREE DAYS
Receipts this week, 3,238 bales; same time last year, 24,131; exports this week, 17,782; stocks to-day, 546,714; same day last year, 603,814.

LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.
Uplands, 5 13 16d; Orleans, 5 15-32d. Sales 7,000 bales.

RAIL FREIGHTS ON COMPRESSED COTTON.
St. Louis to Boston 58; Providence, 58; New York, 53; Philadelphia, 51; Baltimore, 52.

Grain Inspections.
Wheat—3 cars No. 2 spring; 1 car No. 1 red winter; 17 cars and 1¼ barges No. 2 red winter; 8 cars No. 3 red winter; 2 cars and ¾ barges No. 4 winter; 3 cars rejected winter. Total—33 cars and 2 barges.

Corn—11 cars and 1 barge No. 2 white mixed; 1 car rejected white mixed; 68 cars No. 2 mixed; 7 cars rejected. Total—85 cars and 1 barge.

Oats—22 cars No. 2; 2 cars No. 2 white; 5 cars rejected. Total—29 cars.

Rye—7 cars No. 2; 1 car rejected. Total—8 cars.

Sales on 'Change.
PORK—Firmer; 50 brls standard mess this side at $10 25 part f. o. b., 28 brls at $10 20 net, 115 brls at $10 30 f. o. b. east side; orders—195 brls at $10 37½ to $10 50@55.

D. S. MEATS (dull)—3 cars at depot; shoulders 3.40c, c'ribs 4.70c, clear 4.80c; 1¼ cars c'ribs and clear f. o. b. at 4.80c and 4.95c; orders (85 pkgs)—shoulders 4c, long clear 7¼c, c'ribs 5¼c, short clear 5½@5¾c.

BACON—Held firmly—400 lcs fancy city c. s. hams at 9c, 3,000 lbs loose short clear at 5¾c, 24 csks and hl-csks do at 5.40c, couple bxs do at 5.30c, 16 csks clear rib at 5.30c, 32 hf-csks do at 5.32½c f. o. b., 3 csks do at 5.35c, 1 car loose at 5.17½c; orders (172 pkgs small lots sides at upper figures)—shoulders 4¼c, clear rib 5½@5¾c, short clear 5¾@5¾@5¾c. Futures were pretty firm. Rejected was in fair demand, scarce and firm at 31½c. No. 2 white-mixed was steady and unchanged, with good milling demand at 35c. No. 2 white 39¾c bid. Futures were in light trading and generally weak. Sales—March at 32⅝c, April at 32⅞@32¾c, May at 33 11-16@33 9-16c, June 34 7-16@34½c, July 36c.

Oats—The line of March, shorts unsettled at the opening made the demand for cash No. 2 pretty brisk, and prices were run up from 26¼c to 26¾c, at which all offerings were taken. Later nearly all contracts were settled at 26¾@26¾c, and the market for cash closed firm at the latter rate. April, however, was offered over 1c lower, and a sharp drop is probably a question of only a few days. Rejected nominal at 25½c; No. 2 white 28c bid.

Rye—Steady but inactive; No. 2 in demand at 48c; rejected at 45c.

AFTERNOON BOARD—2:30 TO 3:30 P. M.
Wheat weaker. March and April sold at $1 02¾, May at $1 03 5-16@1 03¾, and June at $1 02¾. July offered at 98c, 97c bid.

Corn dull and easier. Sale June at 34 5-16c, April offered at 32¾c, 32½c bid; May at 33 9-16c, 33½c bid; July at 36c, 35¾c bid.

Nothing done in oats or rye.

The Cotton Market.
Spots were firm but slow, with sales reported of 314 bales. New dull and easy, but quotably unchanged. Liverpool quiet and weak at 1-16d decline.

QUOTATIONS.

	St. Louis.	New York.
Low ordinary	8¾	.....
Ordinary	8¾	8 13-16
Good ordinary	9¾	9 1-16
Low middling	10¼	10 1-16
Middling	10	10¾
Good middling	10¾	10¾
Middling fair	11¼	11¼

STOCKS IN ST. LOUIS WAREHOUSE.
Stocks to-day, 21,321; same day last year, 22,854 bales.

ST. LOUIS GROSS RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS,

	Receipts, bales.	Shipments, bales.
To-day	1,633	1,424
Same day last year	1,047	2,513
Total for season to date	295,737	275,698
Same time last year	221,103	200,382

NEW YORK.
Futures closed strong. Sales, 64,000 bales. Quotations of futures: January, —; February, —; March, —; April, 10.53; May, 10.67; June, 10.81; July, 10.95; August, 11.04; September, 10.87; October, 10.57; November, 10.30; December, 10.25.

RECEIPTS AT OTHER POINTS.
New York, 1,030; Savannah, 1,034; Galveston, 1,683; Wilmington, 18; Baltimore, 46; Boston, 1,245; Philadelphia, 100 bales for memphis; New Orleans, 3,238; Charleston, 601; Mobile, 1,160; Norfolk, 1,408; Philadelphia, 170; Memphis, 1,779; Port Royal, —; other points, —.

NET RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS FOR THREE DAYS
Receipts this week, 3,238 bales; same time last year, 24,131; exports this week, 17,782; stocks to-day, 546,714; same day last year, 603,814.

LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.
Uplands, 5 13 16d; Orleans, 5 15-32d. Sales 7,000 bales.

RAIL FREIGHTS ON COMPRESSED COTTON.
St. Louis to Boston 58; Providence, 58; New York, 53; Philadelphia, 51; Baltimore, 52.

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LIVE STOCK.

Comparative receipts and shipments for the 24 hours ending to-day, and the same day in 1878:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1879.	1878.	1879.	1878.
Cattle	906	826	711	410
Hogs	5,928	4,321	1,320	1,741
Sheep	469	540	.....	750

CATTLE—Offerings fair for the opening day of the week, seventy-five car loads in all, that were comprised mainly of fair to good native steers. All classes of buyers were present in large numbers, and all of them exhibited some desire to operate. Holders of stock were very firm in their views, and tried to obtain slight advances over the prices prevailing on Saturday. Eastern and interior shippers were a little cautious as regards paying advances and were awaiting developments from New York and other points, consequently the market for shipping cattle was late in opening, and it was about the hour of 11 a. m. before shippers began looking at the cattle in the pens. The reports from New York were fair, indicating fair runs and good demand at strong prices. By the hour of noon the market was fairly active, and liberal sales were made at prices ranging from $4 35@4 90 per 100 lbs for medium to good native shipping steers. Local dealers and the buyers at the canning companies were quite urgent in their demand for butcher grades, and as the supply of these was scant they had to cur tail their wants considerably. The buyers of the canning companies had to take fair corn fed Texan steers of 900 to 975 lbs, for which they paid $4 per 100 lbs. Native cows, oxen and heifers scarce and wanted. Stock and feeding steers scarce and to fair demand from Western feeders. Milch cows and springers steady. Veal calves slow. Ruling quotations strong and a shade higher.

BEEVES AT CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Export steers	$5 00@5 15
Choice native steers, av. 1,400 to 1,500	4 85@5 00
Good to prime graded steers, av. 1,250 to 1,350	4 60@4 75
Fair graded steers, av. 1,050 to 1,200	4 10@4 40
Good to prime native feeding steers, av. 1,000 to 1,200	4 00@4 35
Fair native stock steers, av. 800 to 900	3 25@3 75
Good to prime native cows and heifers	3 00@3 50
Common to fair native cows and heifers	2 75@3 75
Fair to good corn-fed Texan steers	3 00@3 50
Fair to good Colorado steers	4 15@4 85
Common to good veal calves, per head	4 00@11

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